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AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE OF THE TAKING OF THE INVINCIBLE STANDARD, IN THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMIES NEAR ALEXANDRIA, ON THE 21ST OF MARCH, 1801.

Render, therefore, to all their dues : tribute, to whom tribute ; custom, to whom custom ; fear, to whom fear ; honour, to whom honour.

ROM. xiii. 7.

The precept, inculcated, in the words which I have chosen for my motto, has, with respect to the taking of the Invincible Standard, not only been unobserved, but directly and flagrantly disobeyed. Honours upon honours have, indeed, been rendered to this meritorious and gallant achievement ; but, they have been withheld from him, who, alone, has any claim to them, and lavished upon others to whom they do not belong. The columns of our public papers, the windows of our print-shops, the canvas of our public exhibitions, the scenes of our theatres, the proceedings of public bodies, have proclaimed to the army of England, to the people of England, and to the whole world, that the honour of taking the Invincible Standard is due to some persons of the 42d or Royal Highland Regiment ; whereas, the whole of that honour belongs to ANTOINE LUTZ, a Frenchman by birth, and a private soldier in the Queen's German Regiment. In doing justice to this gallant, though friendless, foreigner, I could have wished to avoid every thing like controversy with any body, and particularly with any part of the army of Egypt ; but I am compelled to controvert and to refute too, or to leave my duty un-discharged. The Highlanders have claimed the honour : to them the meed has been awarded, through every channel which a nation has of conveying its sentiments to the world and to posterity : there is but one wreath of invincible laurel ; before I can

restore it to LUTZ, I must take from the brow of the Highlanders.

Most of my readers will remember, that, for some time after the unofficial accounts of the battle of the 21st of March arrived, public report ascribed the victory of that day almost entirely to the 42d regiment : not only, in every narrative that was heard, was the Queen's German Regiment totally overlooked, but no other regiment found a place, except by way of a foil to the forty-second.—The Highlanders!—the brave Highlanders!—the more than invincible Highlanders!—were, as in Mr. Porter's Panorama, always in the foreground ; always active, always victorious. It was, in short the Highlanders who won the battle, and, therefore, it was perfectly natural, that to them should belong the honour of *taking the Invincible Standard*, which was regarded as the sign and proof of that victory.—The London newspapers, “ never last to hand “ about a lie,” soon began to lend their aid ; whether gratuitously or not is more than I can say. In the month of February, 1802 (I have lost the day), the following paragraph appeared in the ministerial paper, the True Briton : “ Lieut. Corbett [not Cobbe] has arrived from Egypt with the “ official dispatches of the battle of the “ 21st of March, and brought with him “ the Standard of a French corps taken “ at that battle, entitled ‘ The Invincible Legion of Buonaparté,’ and which was seized “ by the 42d regiment, who were the particular object of the attack of that French corps. The whole of them were cut to pieces, and their Standard remained in the hands of our gallant soldiers as a trophy of their victory.”—After verbal and newspaper report had passed for some time uncontradicted, the *Highland Society* held a meeting, at which certain resolutions were passed respecting the battle of Alexandria ; and, what is more important, the question respecting *who took the standard* was inquired into and settled. The proceedings at this meeting were published in the True Briton of the 25th of February, 1802 ; and, as will be perceived by the remark with which they are introduced, they were evidently published, if not by authority of the

Society, at least by that of some active member of it. I must further premise, that the resolutions, which make part of these proceedings, have since been published by order of the Society, and have, so lately as the month of August last, been transmitted, in a circular letter addressed to each member of the Society, by Mr. John MacKenzie, their Treasurer.—I shall now insert these proceedings at length.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY. — Erroneous statements of the proceedings of this Society having appeared in several of the London papers, we are happy in laying before our Readers the following accurate account of what passed, which we have collected from the information of an intelligent member.

The second Monthly Meeting of this Society was held at the Shakespeare Tavern on Wednesday the 17th instant. A favourite air on the pipe, agreeably to ancient Caledonian custom, having announced dinner to be ready, the company entered the Shakespeare Room, when the Right Hon. Lord Macdonald, as the President for this year, took the Chair.—The table was ornamented with various characteristic designs, particularly that of a Highlander seizing the Standard from the officer of the Invincible Legion.—The cloth having been removed, many loyal and patriotic toasts were delivered from the Chair, in the Gaelic tongue, according to the usage of the Society. That of "the King" having been given, the popular air of "God save the King" was sung by Mr. Watlen, in which the following stanza, written by himself, was introduced :

" Ye Sons of Scotia's land,
A great and warlike band,
Defend our King :
Against all Invincibles,
Tyrants and great Consuls,
May you protect our Rights,
God save the King."

The health of the Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family, next followed, after which,—The Duke of Athol said, that he would not interrupt the conviviality and harmony of the evening by entering into the detail of what passed at an open Committee of the Society held on the 13th instant, at which his Grace was called to the Chair; he would merely state the substance of the Resolutions, which were,—I. That the 42d, or Royal Highland Regiment had, by their heroic conduct in Egypt on the memorable 21st of March, 1801, nobly maintained the hereditary glory of the Caledonian name; and that, as an honorary testimony of the applause and admiration of the society, a Medal is to be struck, with appropriate devices and inscriptions, to perpetuate their highly distinguished and gallant achievement.—II. That one of those medals is to be presented to every officer and soldier now surviving, with the name of each inscribed, and also to the lineal descendant of every one who fell on that day, inscribed with the name of the fallen hero. It may be remarked, that the love of glory is the most striking passion of the human heart. All that the

hero asks, in return for his efforts and his toils is, that his fame be celebrated; that the glory of his name be united with the merit of his actions. His soul swells with delight by the habitual consciousness, that the attention of a great number of men is directed towards him. How appropriate then is the measure now proposed. It will be considered in the families of these brave men, as an inestimable inheritance of glory, carrying down the tide of time, to ages yet unknown, the illustrious deed of that day.—III. That an elegant and characteristic cup, (of the value of 100 guineas), with suitable devices, be presented to the mess of the regiment; that thus, even in their convivial hours, the achievement of the 21st of March may never be forgotten.—IV. That a voluntary subscription be immediately opened among the members of the Society for defraying the expenses that may attend the same; and that each Subscriber of two guineas be entitled to one silver medal; Subscribers of five guineas to two silver medals; and Subscribers of ten guineas and upwards, to three silver medals.—V. That a Committee be appointed to carry the above resolutions into immediate execution, composed of the following noblemen and gentlemen,—His Grace the Duke of Athol, the Right Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane, the Right Hon. C. F. Greville, Sir Hector Munro, K. B. Sir John M. Murray, Bart. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. John Mac Arthur, Esq. Geo. Mackenzie, Esq. John Grant, Esq. and the Secretary.

The noble Duke then observed that the final arrangement of the measures thus proposed, was to be submitted to the consideration of the committee just named, who would, however, be happy to receive the suggestions of others equally well disposed with themselves.—These resolutions having received the unanimous approbation of the society at large, his Grace drank "success to the subscription, and may the Highlanders stand firmly by each other."—The subscription paper was then handed round the table for the signature of the members, all of whom signed.—The Duke of Montrose concurred in any mark of distinction, honour, and regard, which could be conferred on the gallant and meritorious 42d regiment, as no corps in any nation, had more uniformly distinguished itself, or reflected more honour on this country by its arms and its soldierlike conduct, at all times and in all places.—The Hon. C. F. Greville expressed his sincere desire to promote the object on which the society was engaged, and added, that he would use his utmost endeavours to render the execution of the tribute offered, worthy of the donors, and of those for whom it was intended. The 42d Regiment, as being composed of the different Highland clans, and levied in almost all the Highland counties, he thought peculiarly deserving the marked attention of the Highland Society, in which all the principal noblemen and gentlemen of those clans were associated.—Sir Hector Munro (Colonel of the 42d) informed the meeting, with regret, that General Whitelock having ordered an inspection of the 42d regiment at Winchester, whither he himself had gone, the society, on that account, would be deprived of the company of many of the officers who otherwise would have been happy to have attended.—The president then called on Mr. Mac Arthur, a very

active and zealous member of the committee, to read the resolutions, together with the names of the subscribers, and the amount of their respective subscriptions, viz. 170 guineas, of which 100 guineas were subscribed by an unknown member.—Mr. Mac Arthur afterwards made some animated observations on the subject, in substance nearly as follows: that medals, in commemorating and transmitting to posterity, some great and illustrious action, such as the one now meant to be perpetuated, are obviously of great importance and utility to historians; and even when the page of history shall be destroyed, they will remain infallible documents, to the latest ages, of the truth of past actions. Medals too, ascertain, with accuracy, the chronology of past events, when other documents have failed, as may be instanced in the histories of Egypt and Syria. They elucidate some parts of the Greek and Roman history more effectually than tradition, or even the written documents of authors. They are no less useful in geography, by describing the relative situation and absolute position of cities or towns, by their vicinity to some noted pillar, river, or mountain, when time shall have swept away such cities or towns, and "leaves not a wreck behind." Hence Pompey's Pillar in the middle ground of the proposed design, will mark the scene of action, and its proximity to the ancient city of Alexandria.—With this pillar will be associated, in the mind, the idea that true fame resembles the descent of a pyramid—most minute at first, but swelling to an enormous base, which stands firm on the earth, and defies every tempest, and even the silent waste of time. But to bring the subject home more immediately to the feelings and attention of the society, he observed that there was no other testimony that could be presented, so flattering to the Highland race at large, and that would be so much cherished by the brave remains of the 42d regiment, and their latest posterity, and which would always tend to excite them, were it possible, to more glorious and valorous deeds. When in future times, and, perhaps, of great emergency, it might be necessary to call forth, into the service of their king and country, the descendants of these brave men, they would, in recounting the deeds of their forefathers, view them, probably, in the same light as we do at present, the fabulous feats of ancient chivalry, were the truth of such heroic actions not confirmed by the infallible record and tribute now proposed to be prosecuted. And well, indeed, might the descendants of these hardy sons of the North, exclaim in the energetic language of their sublime bard—"Ye grim ghosts of my fathers, behold my deeds in arms;—I may fail,—but I shall be renowned. Where the danger threatens, I rejoice in the storm."—The elevated sensations which these sentiments produced in the hearers, having, in some degree, subsided, the usual conviviality of the meeting was resumed. Many characteristic Highland toasts were given, preceded, however, by one, "To the memory of the ever to be lamented chief, Abercromby, and the brave men who so gloriously fell in the battle of the 21st of March last."—Sir John Sinclair, at this moment, arose, and noticed, that a serjeant of the 42d regiment, by name Sinclair, who had, with Major Stirling, taken the Invincible Standard, was attending at the bar below, and would, if called upon, communicate to the society the particular incidents relative to that capture. This he thought essentially neces-

sary for the society to know, at several different accounts had been circulated of that event.—Serjeant Sinclair was accordingly ushered into the room, in the uniform of his regiment, at that moment when the band were performing an appropriate piece of music to the sentiment just delivered from the chair. He, with becoming diffidence and unaffected simplicity of manner, told the particulars subjoined, giving clear and distinct answers to the several questions put to him.

Substance of the Sergeant's narrative. That the 42d regiment of Highlanders, forming the right wing of the British army, having the 28th regiment a little on their right, advanced about two hundred yards, were, on the morning of the 21st of March last, and before day-light, attacked by three bodies of French infantry, who, in driving in the piquets, cheered and pushed on with great impetuosity. A French corps, bearing the name of "Invincibles," soon got between the 28th regiment and the 42d, situated as already noticed. Here the battle became warm and furious, and the French had succeeded, before day-light, in turning, or rather throwing the British right-flank into confusion. At day-light, the body of Invincibles, who had a little while before engaged in front, was discovered to have passed beyond the rear of the 42d regiment. This latter corps instantly changed its front, and attacked the Invincibles with great spirit; insomuch, that, in a very short time, the greatest part were cut to pieces.—The remainder gave way, and were driven to take refuge in an old ruin, or castle, on the right-flank. On being followed up by the Highlanders, the remainder of the Invincible corps called out for mercy, and many of them immediately surrendered.—At this instant Col. Alexander Stewart, of the 42d, who was present, went to the body of the regiment, when Major Stirling, of the same corps, followed by Serjeant Sinclair, went up to the French officer bearing the Invincible Standard, and desired him instantly to deliver it up with his sword. On his refusal, the Major struck him across the head with the flat of his sword, and snatching the standard forcibly from him; the Frenchman then threw his sword on the ground, exclaiming "Vive la République!" Serjeant Sinclair picked up his sword, and Major Stirling delivered to him the Invincible Standard, directing him at the same time to take care of it, and to station himself by a four-pounder field-piece which had been taken by the 42d regiment.—At this post Serjeant Sinclair remained for upwards of one hour, in charge of the colours, and protecting the four-pounder, when a body of French cavalry (about 300) advanced in full charge to the spot; and the officer, in passing, made two cuts at him, the one cut through his bonnet, and the second wounded the serjeant in the neck, after cutting through half of a thick club of hair, near the tie, and his neckcloths, having fortunately two on that day. Stunned by the blow, and thus cut, he lay for some time on the sand in a state of insensibility, and on having recovered he found himself alone, and the French cavalry in confusion, having been repulsed in their attack; being still in possession of the French officer's sword and his own. He could not, however, on looking round, find either the French Standard or his bonnet. He therefore, in pushing to the left, where the regiment was engaged, met with six soldiers of the French cavalry dismounted, whom he escorted as prisoners to the right of the 42d regiment, where they were taken care of by Dillon's corps. While conducting these

prisoners, he perceived a soldier of General Stewart's foreign corps carrying into the rear the Invincible Standard, which he had picked up while Serjeant Sinclair lay as already noticed.—The left wing of the French, which had been put to the route, at this time began to rally, when Serjeant Sinclair, finding a wounded soldier's musket, fired at this third attack no less than 15 rounds. He thinks that the right wing of the British army was in action a full hour after this last attack, until the French army was completely defeated.—Being asked by one member of the society in particular, how he escaped with so little injury from such a perilous situation? he modestly replied, "That he had always put his trust in God, and that God alone could have protected him amidst imminent dangers."—Serjeant Sinclair is an athletic young man, about six feet high.—The serjeant having retired amidst the plaudits of the company, the glass, enlivened with the song, went round; and every gentleman departed highly gratified by the proceedings of the evening. It was previously moved and agreed to, that in commemoration of the battle of the 21st of March, the third monthly meeting of the society shall be held on that day annually; but falling this year on a Sunday, it will of course take place on the day following.

These proceedings gave a more decided character to the thing. The honour of taking the standard was now formally and publicly claimed. The carrying of it into the head quarters was, indeed, left to the German regiment; but the capture was fixed as the right and property of the 42d regiment.—The press having thus lent its aid, that of the pencil was next called into the service. A panorama of the battle of Alexandria was made, by Mr. ROBERT KER PORTER, and was, for many months, exhibited to crowds of spectators, in London, whence it was, in October last, removed to Dublin, in order to be shewn to the people of Ireland also. At this exhibition there was an explanatory pamphlet, sold to such of the spectators as chose to purchase it, entitled, "*An Historical Sketch of the Battle of Alexandria, and of the Campaign in Egypt,*" in which historical sketch the name of LUTZ, or that of his regiment, is never once even mentioned, in any way, whatever, good, bad, indifferent. With regard to the Invincible Standard, we find (p. 17 of the pamphlet) the following remarkable passage:—"Our reserve, the Forty-second and Twenty-eighth regiments, finding the enemy in their rear, faced about, charged them with the bayonet, and drove them backward step by step, into the inclosure of the ruin. Six hundred of these *Invincibles* were already extended upon the ground; the remaining two hundred and fifty called for quarter, and obtained it; not a man of them returned! This was the business

" of twenty minutes. It was at this time
" that the Invincible Standard was taken; the
" palm of numerous honours gained by
" this legion, and on which was inscribed
" their victories. It was wrested from
" the brave possessors after a gallant fight,
" in which they began assailants and
" ended defendants; this trophy will ever be
" honourable to Great-Britain, as won from
" some of the bravest warriors of the age.
" Mr. Baldwin's conduct, as before re-
" lated, entitled him to as much honour
" as it was possible to bestow; and there
" could not be a greater than to make him the
" bearer of Buonaparte's Invincible Standard
" to London.—This standard of Buona-
" parté's own invincible brigade, brought
" home in the Flora, is so much shattered and
" defaced by service as well as by blood,
" that the inscriptions recording its vic-
" tories can with difficulty be traced—*Le
" Passage de la Pavia, Le Passage du Taglia-
" mento, Le Passage de l'Isonzo, and La
" Prise de Gratz*, are tolerably distinct, but
" scarcely any vestige remains of the
" inscription relative to the affair of the
" Pont di Lodi."—But, besides this pam-
phlet, Mr. ROBERT KER PORTER, the
historian and historical painter, handed to
his spectators another, containing the out-
lines of the several parts and figures of his
panorama, and also printed explanations
of the same. These explanations contained
the following passage:—"next is a party
" of the Minorca regiment" (the Queen's
German regiment was called Stuart's, or
the Minorca regiment) "attacking [with
the bayonet] " the officer, who held the
" French standard, now at Lord Hobart's
" office. This standard was taken by one of
" their grenadiers. — Below them lies the
" Frenchman, supposed to have assailed
" Sir Ralph, bayoneted by a party of the
" 42d, and a little onwards is a serjeant
" of that regiment in personal conflict
" with General Roize, who was killed:—
" Menou's orders for the attack were
" found in his pocket.—To the right of
" these are the French INVINCIBLE
" Regiment met by a party of the 42d:
" their colours are seized by Serjeant Sin-
" clair, who being afterwards cut down,
" left them somewhere in the field."—
Requesting the reader to pay good attention
to the very material variations in all these
different statements, I shall now mention
one more fact, and then proceed to the
evidence on the other side.—Mr. Watson,
Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 149, near
Somerset House in the Strand, had an

dered his men to halt. In this pursuit, however, the irregularity of which every reader may easily conceive, some soldiers of the Queen's German regiment, more active and more eager than the rest, ran rather forward after the enemy. Amongst these was ANTHONY LUTZ, who, having got so close as within about eight paces of the officer who carried the Invincible Standard and who was a few yards behind his flying soldiers, he shot him, with his musket, in the back. The officer fell forward upon his face. LUTZ, perceiving him fall, re-loaded his musket, went and took up the standard, and was about to cut the gold epaulets from the officer's coat, but the tremendous fire from the French batteries, and more particularly the appearance of a body of the enemy's horse, induced him to make off as fast as he could. He had not gone far from the spot where the officer lay, before he found it necessary, in order to avoid a party of French horse, to throw himself into a hollow place, and to lay down as if he were dead, covering the standard, as well as he could, with his body. This party of cavalry having overlooked him, he got up and was hastening towards his regiment, when two French dragoons rode towards him, one of whom shot at him with a pistol, upon which LUTZ threw down the standard, shot at the dragoon, and, missing him, killed his horse. The other dragoon, receiving, as LUTZ thinks, a shot from another quarter, rode off. The wounded horse fell; his rider, whose foot was entangled in the stirrup, begged his life, and presented LUTZ the butt of his pistol, in token of submission. LUTZ spared his life, went and took up the standard, and thus, in the midst of this bloody battle (for the heavy charge of the French cavalry had not yet been made), did he return to his regiment, with the enemy's colours in one hand, and a prisoner of war in the other. Thus he presented himself to his officer, Lieutenant Moncrieff (whom I have since conversed with, and who pledges his honour for the correctness of this part of the statement), offering him the standard—“No, my brave fellow,” said the Lieutenant (giving him, at the same time, a dollar, which was all the money he had about him) “the standard is yours, and I will not rob you of it. Go and carry it instantly to head-quarters, and take your prisoner with you.”—This order LUTZ obeyed. He lodged his prisoner with an officer of the provost, and carried the standard to the tent of the commander in

chief, where he delivered it into the hands of the assistant adjutant-general.

Such is the narrative of LUTZ, as taken down by me, from his own mouth, and as fully confirmed (as far as relates to the bringing in of the standard) by Lieutenant Moncrieff.—I now beg the reader's attention to some documents a little more authentic than the narrative of the modest Serjeant Sinclair, and the no less modest representation of Mr. Ker Porter and his Panorama. I shall begin with an order or two relative to the conduct of the whole of the Foreign Brigade, and particularly that of the Queen's German regiment, which corps, it appears to me, has, from first to last, been studiously kept in the back-ground, though it certainly was in the front of the battle.

Extract from the General Orders of the Army, 24th March, 1801. The support given to the reserve by Brigadier General Stuart and the foreign brigade was as gallant as it was prompt, and entirely confirmed the fortunate issue of that brilliant day.

Extract from the Brigade Orders of General Stuart's Brigade, 25th March, 1801. It was with the most heart-felt satisfaction that the Brigadier General contemplated in yesterday's general orders the honourable reward offered to the brigade in the flattering testimony of the commander in chief's approbation of their conduct in the action of the 21st. Sincerely and warmly attached to each corps from long and peculiar circumstances of connexion, the Brigadier General acknowledges his own obligations to their exact obedience and discipline, and he cannot but participate with them in the credit of having rendered themselves conspicuous on a day which, independently of the glorious events which have so recently preceded, must ever add lustre to the character of a British army.—Regret for the loss of those brave men who fell, is a tribute due to their worth, and for none can the Brigadier General sympathize more fully with the brigade than for that of his late esteemed and valuable Brigade Major.

The following documents relate solely to LUTZ and the standard, and I beg the reader to peruse them with attention.

Copy of a Certificate, given by the Adjutant General's Directions to ANTHONY LUTZ, Private Soldier in the Regiment of Stuart, on the 21st of March, 1801. I do hereby certify, that ANTHONY LUTZ, private soldier in the regiment of Minorca or Stuart, did (on the 21st of March, 1801, during the action between the English and French armies commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the French General in chief Menou, on the above day, within three miles of Alexandria) take from the ENEMY a standard, which bore several marks of honourable distinction, such as the passage of the Piava and Tagliamento, when under Buonaparte, in Italy, and in the centre of which is a bugle horn within a wreath of laurel—I do also certify that the said ANTHONY LUTZ, brought the standard to the head quarters of his Excellency Sir Ralph Abercrombie, where he delivered it into my hands, when he, as the

same time, received from me, by order, a gratuity of 20 dollars, for so signal an instance of good conduct. And I do farther certify, that I forwarded the standard, thus taken by the above Anthony Lutz, to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, then ill of his wounds in his Majesty's ship *Foudroyant*, that his Excellency received it accordingly, and that it is now in our possession.—Given under my hand at the Adjutant General's quarters, in the camp before Alexandria, this 3d day of April, 1801. (Signed) JNO. M'DONALD,

Ass't. Adjut. General.

Copy of a Regimental Order, in the Regiment of Minerva, or Stuart, now called the Queen's German Regiment, 4th April, 1801. Private, ANTHONY LUTZ, who took the standard FROM THE ENEMY, ON the 21st last month, is directed to wear the representation of a standard (according to the model prescribed by the Brigadier General) as a mark of his good behaviour, on his right arm*—and the Brigadier General notifies that, as soon as the regiment is in an established quarter, he will institute a valuable badge, in a certain proportion per company, to be worn by such men as shall have been proved, upon sufficient testimony, to have distinguished themselves, by acts of valour, or by personal instances of meritorious service; and officers are, on this account, to make note of the conduct of individuals.

Now, here is nothing about picking a standard up! Here are two official documents, positively declaring, that the standard was "taken from the enemy" by LUTZ. Neither the Assistant Adjutant-General nor General Stuart did, indeed, actually see the achievement with his own eyes; but, it was very improbable indeed, that either of them should have so positively ascribed it to LUTZ, and that the latter should, by a public order, have awarded him a badge of honour, without having previously obtained very accurate information on the subject, especially as we see the certificate and the order are dated a fortnight after the standard was taken, which gave ample time for inquiry. As, however, the contrary was barely possible; and as an attempt might still be made to oppose the declaration of the modest Serjeant Sinclair to the records of the army, it was thought necessary to trace the standard back to the time, if possible, when it came into the hands of LUTZ. With this view there was held a regimental committee of inquiry, a copy of the proceedings of which is here subjoined.

COPY OF PROCEEDINGS of a Regimental Committee of Inquiry, held in the Queen's German Regiment at Gosport, on the 28th August, 1802, to examine into the Circumstances which attended the Capture of the Colour, taken in the Action between the English and French Armies, near Alexandria, on the 21st of March, 1801.

* The badge was, by a subsequent order, removed from the arm to the left breast.

181st Ct.

Armies, near Alexandria, on the 21st of March, 1801.

The Deposition of Corporal JOHN SCHMID, Private Wohlwend. S. declares, that the Regiment had already taken post in front of the enemy, and had suffered considerably from loss of numbers, when he found himself near ANTHONY LUTZ, who, with private WOHLWEND, himself, and several other men, advanced still nearer the enemy, now greatly dispersed by the heavy fire from the redoubt; that LUTZ, notwithstanding the danger of the enterprise, rushed forward, discharging his musket, and, presently afterward, returned, bearing upon his shoulder an infantry standard. A body of cavalry appearing at this moment, LUTZ, in order to secure his prize, threw himself into a hole (or rather hollow place,) and lay upon it. Several minutes elapsed, before he saw LUTZ again, when he found him still in possession of the colour, and also of a dismounted dragoon, whom he had made prisoner. He further says, that the smoke and confusion of the moment were too great to admit of his distinguishing whether the colour was in the hands of the infantry or the cavalry; but, he positively asserts, that no other than ANTHONY LUTZ captured the standard.

The Deposition of Private Wohlwend corroborates, in every point, the deposition of Corporal Schmid; and, he further declares, that he saw ANTHONY LUTZ, as he was retiring to the ranks of the regiment, closely pursued by two of the enemy's cavalry, one of whose horses he shot and made the rider prisoner: the other horseman escaped.

Separate Examination of Corporal Schmid. Question.—Did you observe Corporal Schmid, or any other person, of the 42d regiment, lying wounded near the spot where the colour was taken?—Answer.—None. I saw no red coat whatever (except LUTZ, WOHLWEND, myself, and a few others of our reg.) so far in front.—Question.—Did you see the colour in possession of the enemy?—Answer.—Yes: I saw it, though indistinctly, through the smoke, wavering over their heads.—Question.—What might have been the space of time, from the moment when you saw the standard in the hands of the enemy, to that when it became the property of LUTZ?—Answer.—Some few minutes, probably seven; but I cannot now be correct to a minute.—Question.—What might have been the interim, between the instant when LUTZ pushed on forward from the place where you were, and that when you saw him with the colour?—Answer.—About one or two minutes.—Question.—What distance do you suppose you might have been from the colour?—Answer.—About forty or fifty paces.—Question.—Do you conceive, that there was time sufficient, from the moment that LUTZ left you, to that when he again appeared to admit of its being taken by any other person previous to the taking of it by Lutz?—Answer.—No; it was too momentary.—The same question being put to private WOHLWEND, he answered nearly to the same effect, except as to the following point, where his testimony is rather more positive than that of Corporal Schmid:—Question.—Did you see the colour in possession of the enemy?—Answer.—Yes; very distinctly.

This copy of proceedings, which was transmitted to me on the 29th of August last, by MAJOR WILSON, the Commanding

the Highland Society.*—One point more and I have done.—It has been stated as a possible case, as a last shift, that the standard might be first taken by the 42d regiment, then retaken by the enemy, and afterwards taken by LUTZ. On this case I shall only observe; that, if the 42d regiment should think proper to boast of having had the standard taken from them, LUTZ can have no great objection to have it thought, that he took the standard from those who took it from the 42d regiment.†

Turning, with disgust, from this tissue of misrepresentations, mistakings, contradictions, absurdities, and, I must add, falsehoods, with what pleasure does the mind contemplate the plain and honest narrative of LUTZ, supported, in every point, by authenticated documents! We see the man with the badge of honour, the representation of the standard, on his breast: we find that he has worn this

* So positive, so daring, has this proceeding been, that almost the whole nation has been deceived by it, not excepting even some of those who were in the battle. SIR ROBERT WILSON had, in the first edition of his valuable work (or in some of the copies at least) been misled, in some degree, by the accounts which had been palmed upon the Highland Society and upon the public; but, I have the satisfaction to know, that Sir Robert, though he did not obtain the name of LUTZ time enough for insertion in his work, is now about to do him ample justice, by giving a detail of his achievement in a new edition of a book which will certainly descend to posterity.

† I here wish to declare, in the most positive and explicit terms, that I have no intention to insinuate, that MAJOR STIRLING, or any of the Officers of the 42d regiment, who were in Egypt, have lent their aid in favouring the imposition of Serjeant Sinclair and Mr. Ker Porter; on the contrary, I am well assured, that they have not; but, at the same time, I must observe, that, if they were informed of the serjeant's publicly claiming the honour in the name of the regiment or officers of the regiment, they should instantly have disclaimed it in the same public manner; and which, indeed, they would, perhaps, have done before now, had they been acquainted with the mode of effecting such a purpose.—It is hardly necessary for me to say, that, to the Highland Society in a body, I cannot impute any intentional misrepresentation. Of the SINCLAIRS (the modest Serjeant and his patron Sir John) I shall leave the reader to form his own opinion, expressing, however, my sincere hope, and, indeed, my firm reliance, that, in this project in behalf of his namesake, Sir John will, finally, meet with no better success than, when, with modesty unparalleled, he called upon the people of England not only publicly to venerate Washington, but to contribute towards a fund for the raising of a monument to his memory, even in the dominions of their Sovereign, from whom WASHINGTON had snatched, what was called "the most precious jewel of his crown."

badge ever since the date of the achievement, and by a public order of his commanding officer: to prove that this order was not given without cause, we have next the certificate of the Adjutant General: to prove that the Adjutant General was not deceived, we have the testimony of Lieut. Moncrieff, to whom LUTZ brought the standard from the enemy; and, to prove that he took it from the enemy, we have the testimony of two men, on their oaths, who saw it in their hands, who saw LUTZ run into the smoke after them, and, in the space of two minutes, came out of that smoke in possession of the symbol of victory. In short, no case was ever more fairly made out: no fact was ever more fully and uncontroversibly proved: no judge, though in the righteous, the scrupulous, the merciful courts of England, ever required clearer evidence whereon to ground a decision, even of death.

Having thus established the exclusive claim of LUTZ to the honour of taking the Invincible Standard, I shall say but a very few words as to the reward of that gallant, and, even in a national point of view, most meritorious and important achievement. Of the claims, which the hero has on the sovereign and the country that he serves, the first is, that his deeds be ascribed to himself and not to another. This, which is, in truth, no more than a mere demand of right, LUTZ is, I trust, now in a fair way of obtaining. But the reward of valour does not stop here: it demands rank and precedence, with a proportionate share of the comforts and pleasures of life: justice, because she watches over the weak and the timid, does not, for that reason, turn her back upon the stout and the brave. In considering, therefore, what ought to be done, in the present instance, a narrative, such as I have here attempted, was determined on, not only as absolutely necessary to do away the mistakings already abroad, and as a means of restoring the laurel to the brow of LUTZ, but also as a foundation whereon to proceed in any other endeavours that might be made in his behalf. Leaving to the justice of his Royal Highness the commander in chief (when he came to be fully informed of all the circumstances of the case) to award such honours as he might think proper, it was thought, that, in the mean time, some method ought to be adopted for giving the noblemen and gentlemen of the kingdom an opportunity of contributing towards a pecuniary reward. A subscription,

the last resource of misfortune, imprudence, and decayed patriotism, was thought an unsuitable expedient; the man who took the Invincible Standard ought never to appeal to the charity of England. After some deliberation as to the most proper means to be employed, an engraved portrait of Lutz to be sold at a guinea, was resolved on, as at once calculated to commemorate his heroic deed, and to procure him a handsome sum, without wounding those sentiments, which he must, and which he does entertain.—The portrait was executed accordingly. It is a full length. Lutz is dressed in the regimentals of the Queen's German regiment, having the badge upon his breast, and the standard in his hand. A face of a bastion is to his left, while, behind him and to his right, the distant spires of Alexandria terminate the view. The likeness is exact; the print is in colours, and is in size nine inches by twelve. It is now ready for sale, at No. 18, Pall-Mall.—What importance has been attached to the taking of the Invincible Standard, how highly we have prized this trophy of victory, is well known to this nation and to the world: indeed, it is the great pledge of our military fame: it is the pivot on which has turned every eulogium, of every sort, respecting the Egyptian campaign. "We fairly defeated them," says the historian, "and the proof is, we took their 'Invincible Standard.'" This standard was sent to Sir Ralph Abercrombie to cheer him in his last awful moments: it is to be placed on his grand and costly tomb, voted by a grateful Parliament: and, shall the gallant Lutz, shall the man who took this standard, be rewarded with a worsted shoulder-knot, and two-pence a day added to his pay? Shall he, because he is a foreigner, waste his life in penury and obscurity, and finally, perhaps, drop into the grave from the wards of an hospital or a poor-house? Forbid it justice! Forbid it British justice and British honour!

London, 22d Dec. 1802. W.M. COBBETT.

TO THE EDITOR.

Boston (America), Oct. 30, 1802.

SIR,—You ask me what my countrymen think of the situation of Europe. Read with attention the following article, which I have extracted from the PALLADIUM [a Boston newspaper], and be assured, that it contains the political sentiments of all well-informed Americans. This article will also enable your readers (if you should republish it) to judge, whether, as far as relates to

the information and talents of newspaper politicians, we are so far, as some of your countrymen seem to think us, behind the people, from whom we are descended.

Yours, &c. T.

The war of arms is at an end: the war of the custom-house has commenced between France and England. More than ever their policy relates to the concerns of other powers; and the consequences of their competition will shew, that the same act, which has given peace to themselves has scattered the seeds of discord among their neighbours. To lessen the commerce of England will be to lessen her power. *Buonaparté will, therefore, try all the means that his policy can employ to make his rival defenceless before he forces her to be hostile.*

It is not clear that the people of England were willing any longer to prosecute the war; but it is now unquestionably clear, that it was their great ultimate interest to pursue it. Peace has brought with it few new resources, it will soon dry up those which spring up with a state of war: for war makes many of its own means. Peace must shortly divide the commerce that war gave to her entire. Her enemies, who lately did not own a ship, are now England's competitors. Their business was to destroy—now it will be to produce and fabricate. They will want less; they will supply more. They will diminish her means and they will recruit their own. England looks at the peace with mingled shame and dread. Shame, because she is already degraded in the eyes of strangers*, if not in her own. With dread, because France has gained new power, and shews more than her old ambition.

It is too much to say, that Mr. Pitt ought to have proceeded with the war, if he understood the position of things. He might understand it, but it is alleged, and perhaps it is true, that the British nation preferred pre-

* We have frequently said this, and we have as frequently been abused for it. It has frequently been asserted in Parliament, and as frequently been contradicted by the ministers and their supporters. But here we have the full proof of the fact. This article is extracted from a paper published in a foreign country. In a country at peace and in amity with us; and the article is written by a person evidently friendly to England.—The fact is, that the Palladium is the production of the joint talents of several very eminent public men in the state of Massachusetts; so that, we may venture to rely upon the sentiment, to which we here refer, as being the fixed and settled sentiment of foreigners with respect to our degradation.—*Note of the Editor.*

order (which, I believe, he is now executing) to make the silver cup, mentioned in the resolutions of the Highland Society. In the month of August last, I saw, and examined a drawing of this cup, on which there is to be, or, at least, there was to be, a medallion, representing a Highlander with the *Invincible Standard* in his hand, and with a French officer lying at his feet.

Such are the statements of the Highlanders and their partizans: such are their pretensions, and such the evidence on which those pretensions are founded. Before I analyse this evidence (which to say the truth, stands in need of no such process), I shall lay before my readers authentic documents to establish the claim of LUTZ, previously stating the circumstances, which led to the obtaining of those documents.

Till I read the narrative of Serjeant Sinclair (who was, it seems, brought forward by Sir John Sinclair), I took it for granted, as most people did, that the Invincible Standard had really been taken by the Highlanders: but, that narrative, so full of the marvellous, and even of self-contradiction, staggered my belief; and, when I came, soon afterwards, to compare its statements with the statements and representations at the Panorama, I could no longer believe a single word of the story. It then became matter of regret with me, that I knew not where to apply to ascertain the real state of the case; and to contribute my mite towards restoring the laurel to the brow of its rightful owner. Some months, however, having passed away in discussions on the definitive treaty, the Invincible Standard, together with the poor German soldier who picked it up, while the gallant and modest Serjeant Sinclair lay in a trance, were almost forgotten, when, in the latter end of July, or early in August last, happening to cast my eyes on a news-paper, under the head of "Winchester Assizes," I perceived "that a man named ANTHONY LUTZ, had been arraigned there for murder; that it appeared his offence was nothing more than man-slaughter, and that, in the course of the proceedings, the Adjutant of the Queen's German regiment, to which corps the said Lutz belonged, appeared as a witness to his character, and, amongst other commendations of him, stated that he was the very man, who took the *Invincible Standard* from the French, in the battle of Alexandria."—This was the first gleam of real light, which had

been thrown upon the subject. Here was not only the declaration, but the declaration of an officer, and, upon oath too, in direct contradiction to the statements of Serjeant Sinclair and Mr. Robert Ker Porter. This was testimony, on which reliance might be placed. It at once revived a desire to do justice to this German (for such I then took him to be), and pointed out the means of doing it. The first step was, to see and converse with the man himself. MR. WINDHAM, who, on all occasions the lover of truth, of justice, and of honour, on all occasions the friend and protector of the loyal and the brave, obtained leave, from MAJOR WILSON, then the commanding officer of the regiment, for LUTZ to come to London from Gosport, where the regiment then lay. He arrived in Pall Mall, on the 10th of August, accompanied by a serjeant, who was intended to serve him as an interpreter, an office, however, which was unnecessary, as LUTZ could converse with us very well in French. He was, of course, dressed in his regimentals, and (a circumstance of which I shall speak more particularly by-and-by) wore a badge upon his left breast, representing the Invincible Standard, as perfectly, at least, as a taylor, with pieces of coarse cloth, could make out such a representation. But, to my great surprize, and, as if for the express purpose of discrediting Mr. Ker Porter's Panorama, instead of a huge German Grenadier with monstrous whiskers on his face, I found a little, young, smooth-faced Frenchman; well-set, indeed, and of a manly countenance and deportment, but only five feet six inches high, and no more than twenty-five years of age, though he had already been ten years a soldier, and in fourteen different battles.—During his residence in London, I collected, from his own mouth, the following particulars.

Antoine Lutz, is the son of Gregoire Lutz, of Rosheim in Alsace, where Antoine, was born the 5th of July, 1777. Gregoire Lutz was a vineyard labourer, and had, besides this son, two other sons and a daughter. In 1792, the father and family emigrated, with many other persons, into Germany, to avoid the requisitions and other persecutions of the Republicans; but, some time previous to this emigration, Antoine was taken in requisition, and sent to join the 13th regiment of foot, then serving in the army of the Rhine. He served in this regiment about three months, when he got away and returned to his

father's, where he remained seven weeks, at the end of which time a party of French cavalry came after him, and carried him back to the regiment; but he was not punished for his elopement. He remained with the regiment nine months, during which time he was in two battles, at no great distance from Landau. In July, 1794, (the first fair opportunity he had) he escaped from the Republicans, and went over to the army of the Prince of Condé, which then lay at and about Fribourg. He enlisted in the legion de Mirabeau. During the time he was in the army de Condé he was ten times in battle. He was wounded slightly in the knee by a musket ball in the second of these battles. In 1797, the army of Condé being, in part, disbanded, and the soldiers having liberty to choose, amongst the allies, what service they would go to, Lutz chose the Russian service, and joined the Legion of Thomas at Lutzeow, in Polish Russia. Here he remained four months, and then was exchanged to the Austrian regiment of Green Loudon, which then lay at Limburgh in Galicia, with a detachment of two companies of which regiment he went into Italy in 1799, joined the army of Prince Charles near Verona, and, in the first engagement after his joining, was taken by the army of Moreau, at Castel Nuovo. He was sent prisoner to Cremona, where he saw a French soldier who had known him in the republican service. Fearing that this man would inform against him, he escaped from Cremona to Milan, where, with about 225 German soldiers, he was kidnapped by the Spaniards, and conveyed to Genoa; there he was put on board a ship bound to Barcelona, in Old Spain. On the 22d of May, 1799, the ship was taken by an English cutter and carried into Minorca, where, on the 27th of May in the same year, he enlisted into General Stuart's corps, now the Queen's German regiment, which regiment having embarked on the 29th of August, 1800, and having touched successively at Gibraltar, off Cadix, on the coast of Barbary, at Malta, and at Marmora, arrived at Aboukir and landed there on the 8th of March, 1801, but without being engaged with the enemy till the 21st of the same month.—On that memorable day, the Queen's German regiment, the regiment of Dillon, and that of De Rolle, forming what General Hutchinson calls the foreign brigade, and commanded by General Stuart, composed a sort of reserve, the Queen's German regiment

being upon the right of the brigade, and nearest to the 42d regiment who led the attack. Soon after the battle began, which was before day-light, the 42d having had to meet the violent and desperate effort of the French, were thrown into confusion,* which induced General Stuart to push on his brigade to their assistance. So complete was the confusion of the 42d, so entirely were they broken and dispersed, that, when the German regiment came up, many of the men of the 42d fell into the ranks of the German regiment, by ones, twos, threes, fours, fives, &c. and actually fought there to the end of the engagement. The Queen's German regiment began by a well-directed and most dreadful fire by files, at the distance of about 40 yards from the front rank of the French infantry; but, as both sides kept advancing, an instant brought them to within musket length of each other. The battle now became extremely furious and bloody; some were firing, others fighting with the bayonet, and others with the butt-ends of their muskets; and this, too, at a time when the morning afforded but just light enough to distinguish one man from another. In about a quarter of an hour after the Queen's German regiment had been at close quarters thus, the French began to retreat, and were pursued by the Germans for about forty or fifty yards, when Gen. Stuart, perceiving the enemy to be covered by their cannon and other artillery, which kept up a constant fire from some heights, towards which the fugitives were approaching, or-

* The forty-second regiment was, indeed, in such a state, that, had not General Stuart marched up his corps (which he actually did *without orders*) not a man of them would have escaped either death or captivity. Their confusion (not to say defeat) was, and is still, attributed to their "*impiety and indiscipline*." But, be the cause what it might, the effect is well known by every man of the army of Egypt, and is frankly acknowledged even by the officers of the 42d regiment themselves, who, I am well assured, are ready to avow, that, had it not been for General Stuart and his corps, they must inevitably have perished, or been taken, to the last man.—I have always heard the 42d regiment highly praised: were I a general I know of no soldiers I should like better than Scotchmen, they are sober, honest, obedient, hardy, brave, and faithful to their colours: I love and honour the Scottish nation, because I have, wherever I have been, found them, generally speaking, distinguished for their loyalty, and because I have, in almost every stage of my life, experienced from them friendship the most ardent and most sincere:—but, not any, not all, of these reasons, will induce me to withhold one single syllable from the cause of truth and of justice.

Officer of the Regiment, completes the testimony, on the part of LUTZ. Before, however, I proceed with my remarks on the evidence, I must again trespass on the patience of the reader, while I give some account of the conduct of LUTZ, while in London. His having been arraigned for killing a brother soldier naturally excited a fear that he might be a violent and dissipated man; but the whole of his behaviour proved him to be exactly the contrary. He was lodged in a public-house, where, as to expenses, he had *carte blanche*; yet, I saw him twice every day, and he never had the least appearance of that mortal military vice, intoxication. He several times breakfasted and dined at my house, where every one that saw him was delighted with his good sense and unassuming manners: But I had a still stronger proof of his general good behaviour in the assurances of Captain M'Kennon and Lieutenant Moncreiff of the same regiment, who both confirmed my observation, that he was not less remarkable for his good-nature and docility, than for his bravery; and, the former gave a strong mark of his approbation, by taking LUTZ with him to a dinner which he gave at an hotel, and by placing him by his side in a front seat at the Hay-Market Theatre. Both these officers assured me, that the unfortunate affair of manslaughter by no means originated in the fault of LUTZ, who, being attacked by a drunken man, pushed him away from him, and he unfortunately fell against a naked bayonet, the point of which was projecting over the side of an empty birth. His death was, indeed, purely *accidental*; and, had the matter been rightly understood, LUTZ would, most assuredly have been *bailed*, instead of being kept 27 days, in the first instance, upon bread and water, and two months in jail and in irons! But, it was to this suffering that he owes the restoration of his honours; for, had he never seen Winchester jail, it is very probable, that he never would have seen London, and that London would never have had the honour to see him.—During his stay in town his portrait (of which I shall presently have to speak more particularly), was taken, though very much against his will. As to the story of Serjeant Sinclair, it was not, 'till after he had been several days in town, that he could be made to consider it as any thing more than a joke on our part; nor could he be convinced of the contrary, 'till the serjeant who came with him read and translated to him, in German (which is the native language

of the lower orders of people in Alsace, and which he understood rather better than he did French) the modest and pious narrative above extracted from the True Briton. When he found a *real* attempt had been made to rob him of his honour, he expressed his surprize; but, it was not 'till he went to Lord Hobart's office, to look at the standard, that he discovered any thing like resentment on the subject. The instant it was brought into the room all the ideas of the moment when he took it, seemed to rush into his mind; he snatched hold of the staff, and, stamping it upon the floor, while his face reddened with anger, "now," said he, in German, "let that serjeant come, and claim this standard if he dares!"—He had, before he saw the colour, described every part of it very accurately, and he now showed us the large hole near the middle, which he had told us was made by a bomb shell, after he took it, and while it lay on the ground during his capture of the French dragoon.—After staying in town from the 10th to the 25th of August, he returned to his regiment, where he has since, I understand, been promoted to the rank of corporal, a promotion which he had declined to accept of before, and which now, I trust, is only the precursor of something much more advantageous and distinguished.

It was my intention, now to enter into an analysis of the statements on both sides, as to the claim with respect to the taking of the standard; but, really, upon a review of the whole of the evidence, that on the side of the Highlanders (if, in truth, it can be called evidence) bears, on the very face of it, such striking marks of error (to give it no harsher term); it contains such palpable self contradictions, that it seems almost an insult to my readers to trouble them with any remarks on it. I cannot, however, refrain from just pointing out a few of its most prominent features.

I will, for a moment, suppose it possible, that MAJOR STIRLING (of whom, by the bye, we have heard nothing directly,) after having taken an Invincible Standard, should not only give it into the charge of another, but that that other should be no more than a non-commissioned officer, and that he should then send that non-commissioned officer, with the standard in his hand, to protect a four pounder; I will further suppose it possible, that Serjeant Sinclair might be "cut down," as Mr. Ker Porter calls it, that he thus lost the standard, that he afterwards rose up again, that he met, with the six

French soldiers whom he conducted to the right of the forty second regiment, and there put them in charge of Dillon's corps; I will suppose it possible, that the serjeant found a musket and fired fifteen rounds after his trance; but, willing as I am to suppose even almost impossibilities, I cannot suppose, that the serjeant, though endued, perhaps, with the second sight, could, while he lay "in a state of insensibility," see who it was that "picked up" the standard.—Mr. Ker Porter tells the world, in his "Historical Sketch," that the "Invincible Standard, brought home by Mr. Baldwin," was taken by the forty second regiment.—Now, observe well how this agrees with his panorama picture, as described by himself. "Next" (says he, in the true showman like style), "Next is a party of the Minorca regiment attacking the officer who held the French standard, now at Lord Hobart's; it was taken by one of their grenadiers.—Below them, lies the Frenchman supposed to have assailed Sir Ralph, bayoneted by a party of the 42d, and a little onwards is a serjeant of that regiment in personal conflict with General Roize,* who was killed:—Menou's orders for the attack were found in his pocket.—To the right of these are the French Invincible regiment, met by a party of the 42d; their colours are seized by Serjeant Sinclair, who being afterwards cut down, left them somewhere in the field."—So! here are two standards! And, which is still more surprizing, the standard which Mr. Porter himself tells us (in his history) was the "Invincible Standard, brought home by Mr. Baldwin," is now "left somewhere in the field," and the standard, "now at Lord Hobart's," is merely a "French standard," and nothing more. But, as if the spirit of contradiction itself had possessed Mr. Ker Porter, he says, that the

Invincible standard had on it *Le passage de la Piava, Le passage du Tagliamento, &c.* and it perversely happens, that these very words are upon "the French standard, now at Lord Hobart's!"—The fact is, that the palpable disagreement between Mr. Ker Porter's pen and his pencil arises from the circumstance of their having been employed upon the same subject at different times. When the historical sketch was written, there was no fear at all of detection; but, before the picture was finished, there was an ugly story got abroad about a German soldier having brought in a standard; and, as it seemed to be agreed, on all hands, that there was but one brought home to England, Mr. Porter was resolved, that, since that one was not taken by the Highlanders, it should not be the Invincible standard. Hence the invention of two standards. Unfortunately, however, for the veracity both of Mr. Porter's writings and his paintings, that modest and pious youth Serjeant Sinclair declares, that the standard which was brought in by the German soldier was the *very same* that was taken by Maj. STIRLING, and which he [the serjeant] lost when he was cut down by the French cavalry! But, then, which to believe, Mr. Porter or the serjeant? The serjeant says, that after being knocked down and stunned, and having got up again, and taken six Frenchmen prisoners, "he perceived a soldier of Gen. Stuart's foreign corps, carrying into the rear the Invincible standard, which he [the soldier] had picked up, while Serjeant Sinclair lay in a state of insensibility." Now, if the serjeant was in a state of insensibility, how could he see, or hear, what was doing the while? Did he, like Hudibras, send his senses out upon the scout; and did they, upon their return, inform him that a foreigner had been there and had picked up the standard? Or did he swoon, as a negro sleeps, with one eye at a time? The truth is, that this part of the serjeant's narrative places him in a most cruel dilemma, and furnishes strong grounds to fear, that if he did really think of his Maker during the battle of Alexandria, he completely forgot Him at the Shakespear Tavern:—the serjeant either saw the standard "picked up," or he did not see it picked up; if he did see it, how comes it that he, who was so vigorous as to fire fifteen rounds and take six prisoners afterwards, did not prevent another from carrying off his inestimable prize? And, if he did not see it, he has told an absolute and shameful falsehood, which has been promulgated under the apparent authority of

* This, too, is a false representation. General Roize was not hewed down as represented in the picture, but was shot, and not by a Highlander, but by Corporal Karabaum of the Queen's German Regiment. The corporal, who was a native of Mentz, and who has since been discharged, took a gold watch out of Roize's pocket, and brought it in, together with a part of the embroidered collar and facing of his coat. The gold watch the corporal sold for one hundred and twelve dollars, with which money he went home to Germany, after the regiment came to England.—My authority for this statement is that of the Serjeant (acting Serjeant Major,) who came to London with Lutz, and who was astonished at the tale of Mr. Robert Ker Porter. Alas! little did he know of the secret history of Panoramas!

* The disadvantage of the trial thought it not have been of the people

sent ease, which they expected, and have failed of realising by peace, to the glory, the burdens and the distant ultimate security of war. We Americans choose to say, and we are vain-glorious enough to believe, that the people are not counted for any thing any where except in America. The truth is, the voice of the nation, when it conveys its wisdom or its deliberate mistakes, is more sure to penetrate audibly and with effect the recesses of St. James's than those of Monticello *. The British nation was, then, perhaps, weary of the war, and therefore it ended. Peace will present an aspect of danger, *which the nations courage will not be summoned to face.* The only question is; whether, on viewing its formidable consequences, England will be able to surmount or elude them. A nice problem it is. America is infinitely interested in its favorable solution.

When we behold France, with a power so vast as to enable her to undertake almost every thing, and a spirit still more romantic and vast to prompt her to achieve impossibilities, we are led to think of a new Roman Empire, under which the civilized world is first to bleed, and then to sweat in chains. We see again Rome, after the first punic war; and alas! we see Europe without a Hannibal, unless we look for him in England's Nelson or Smith. The little states are nothing; they are slaves, paid by the name of independence, for hewing wood and drawing water. The King of Prussia, though powerful, is no Philip, he is only an Attalus or Eumenes, under France. Spain has nothing of an independent monarchy but the title. As to Holland, Switzerland, and the Cisalpine or Italian republics, they are republics during pleasure; they are sovereign, as Ariarathes and Prusias were, tame them for subjection. They are new recruits for the French republic, committed first to the drill serjeant before they are turned into the ranks. They will be cudgelled if they prove refractory. They will be made to obey like negroes, and yet to say and to swear, on occasion, that they are sovereign and independent, as may best suit the ambitious policy of France. Old Rome was too cautious and too much in earnest in her plan to make a conquered people her subjects at

once. She gave them a king, or made a pretty little snug independent republic for them, till every man was dead and gone, who was born and educated in independence. Her bitter drugs were all given in honey. So it is with France. Europe has no longer any minor powers. They are swallowed up by France. Her establishment in Louisiana, which, though certain, is delayed only to choose the moment when it will be most fatal to us, will convince even America that distance is no protection. The plagues of Egypt will be in our bosoms, and in our porridge pots. Our pity or our folly has made us weep or wonder at the events of Europe. We have had our spasm, when we saw distress and disease abroad. We are doomed by fate to scratch with a mortal leprosy of our own. Gehazi, by accepting bribes, is smitten with Naaman's pestilence. *Our government has little force, and since the deplorable 4th of March, 1801, less than ever, to defend Kentucky and Tennessee from the arms of France.** Soon or late they will fall victims to her arts. In spirit and policy we are Dutchmen: we are to lose our honour and our safety, and the economical statesmen, whom the wrath of Heaven has placed at our head, will enquire what are their worth in shillings. Every penny of their folly will cost a pound.

But, say Job's comforters, France is a republic, and of course a sister republic will not only find friendship but security in the aggrandizement of France. Miserable comforters are all these! Before this boasted revolution Europe had many free republics. Alas! they are no more! France, proclaiming war against palaces, has waged it against commonwealths. Switzerland, Holland, Geneva, Venice, Lucca, Genoa are gone, and the wretched Batavian, Helvetian and Italian republics, are but the faint images, the spectres that haunt the sepulchres where they rot. So far has France been from paying exclusive regard to republics, that she has considered them not as associates, but as victims. Venice she sold to the Emperor, Holland she taxed openly for her own wants, till she drove her rich men into banishment. She "ransomed" "Dutch liberty," with a vengeance, "from" "the hands of the opulent." From

* The seat of Mr. Jefferson.—So evidently disadvantageous and dishonourable did the terms of the treaty appear to these writers, that they thought it impossible, that the ministry should not have been compelled to make it, by the voice of the people.—*Note of Editor.*

* This is the opinion which we have, over and over again, see Register, Vol. I. p. 44, 199, 266, 443. See also, the opinions of Messrs. Windham and Elliot, in the Debates, Supplement to Vol. II. and, on the other side the opinions of Lord Hawkesbury, General Maitland and the Master of the Rolls, Supplement, Vol. II.—*Note of Editor.*

Switzerland she drained her youth to be food for gun-powder. This is not all, but the king of Etruria is tricked out in purple robes, like a play-house monarch, to tread the stage in mock dignity. The proud Spaniard finds for France gold and dollars, and for that proof of "civism" he is treated as head servant in Buonaparté's kitchen. So that to treat kings with mock favour, and to depress, plunder, and subjugate republics is the acknowledged and experienced consequence of French domination.

Let the ignorant hirelings of France prattle about the cause of liberty! Let them repeat the second million of times the silly falsehood, that we triumph with France. Her triumphs are detestable. A voice seems to issue from the tombs of the fallen republics for our warning. Our citizens are warned though our government is not, and they would be armed. France or fate did not ordain that we should be disarmed and defenceless.

TO THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

MY LORD,—A Pocket Book for the year ensuing was put, the other day, into my hands which its compositor is pleased to entitle the *Christian Ladies Pocket Book*. The first specimen of his Christianity is most grossly libelling your lordship, and that too in the manner best calculated to bring your sacred office into contempt.—Prefixed to it there is a frontispiece, consisting of four portraits, of which your lordships is the first; your associates being Dr. Rees, in doctrine, an Arian and in discipline an Independent, Dr. Rippon, an Anabaptist teacher, and Mr. Jay, the methodist preacher at Bath. And an union of four hands in the center intimates, that yourself, and these your companions, "give the right hand of fellowship" to each other. "as fellow-labourers in the "Gospel of Christ." There cannot be, I am persuaded, a more groundless calumny than that here insinuated—or one, from which your lordship has less to apprehend amongst men of reflection and discernment, and whatever personal injury you might thereby sustain, I know you would rather pray for, than punish the offender, nor considered merely as a private wrong, should I attempt to discourage your forbearance. But your lordship is not here individually interested. You are the visible head of an integral part of our catholic body, and a blow aimed at you, is equally injurious to that.—You are not con-

cerned for yourself alone, but are most solemnly pledged to take especial care, "*ne ecclesia detrimentum capiat.*" Now, though, as I said before, men of reflection and discernment will be in no danger of delusion from this contemptible artifice; but will know the *wolves* notwithstanding their pretended cordiality with "*the shepherd of the sheep;*"—yet by far the greater part of mankind come not under this description. They judge either according to the sight of their eyes, or the hearing of their ears; having neither the ability nor the inclination to pursue that tedious process of accurate investigation which is requisite to the attaining to a right judgment in any thing. To steal away the hearts of these it is, that this monstrous combination is formed—this "*bos, fur, sus, atque sacerdos.*" And greatly do I fear that unless some prompt and vigorous measures be adopted to expose the treachery, it will do the most extensive mischief; and that your lordship will thus be made the instrument of betraying those "into the snare of the Devil," who, "having a zeal for God but not according to knowledge," look up to you for guidance "in the way which leadeth unto life," and therefore seem to be objects claiming a more than ordinary portion of your vigilance and solicitude.—Your lordship is venerated, and deservedly venerated, by many who know you only by name, but who do not know that you consider the far greater part of dissenting ministers as "false apostles, as deceitful workers, who have transformed themselves into apostles of Christ," that they may do more effectually the tempter's work. They know not that these people are rending different ways that seamless coat which the Roman soldiers could not find it in their hearts to divide—that though at variance amongst themselves, what is the truth of the Gospel, they have made the pulling down of that pure and reformed part of the church of Christ, established in these dominions, a common cause in which they most cordially unite, and have most audaciously represented your lordship as the patron of their undertaking, that so they may lull the unwary to sleep till they have effected their design.—The contrivance, I acknowledge, appears at first sight too despicable to deserve your lordship's attention; but I need not call upon you (who are so accurate an observer of this eventful period, and who knows as well the causes producing, as the effects

which in these last twelve years have been produced) not to let this seeming insignificance deceive you. I need not call upon you to "behold how great a matter a little fire hath kindled," nor need I expatiate upon the very weighty importance of that admonition of the Apostle, "to mind not high things, but to descend to men of low estate." Your lordship is deeply read in the writings of Barruel, and from thence, doubtless, you are thoroughly furnished with most impressive illustrations of those texts to which I have presumed to solicit your attention.—Let me entreat you, then, my lord, to exert on this occasion that wholesome authority with which you are invested, and since, upon the unhumanized affections of these reformers, lenity has had the effect rather of a corrosive, than an emollient application, to try what can now be done by the terrors of the law. If you cannot heal the distempered member, cut it off, my lord, ere the infection spreads—it may be severe discipline to the amputated limb, but 'tis mercy to every other part of the body.—That was a wise maxim though so wickedly misapplied, 'tis good that one man die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not.—But if your mild disposition is so averse to rigorous measures that you cannot persuade yourself, even on those most maliciously wicked, to inflict temporal penalties, at least smite them, my lord, with your own proper sword. I do not ask you to engage in the hopeless task either of convincing or converting these gainsayers, but for Christ's, and for his churches sake, refute them.—Publish it to those committed to your care, and now wandering about in the mountains of Gervyzim, that they are without the fold of which you are the overseer—that they have fled from those "green pastures" to which you would lead them, and are "in a barren and dry land where no water is."—That if they see you represented as indifferently attached to our primitive establishment and to the opinions of Drs. Rees, Rippon, and Mr. Jay, or any other of the *ignes fatui* which the folly of the present age is daily producing, and as a yoke-fellow with them, they may be assured, that "an enemy hath done this,"—that as St. Paul predicted "even amongst ourselves men have risen up speaking perverse things to draw away disciples after them," and that, therefore, they are not to be lulled thereby into security, but as the Apostle,

admonishes "to watch," to scrutinize narrowly the pretensions of all who "come to them in sheep's cloathing," and to judge of them not by their *professions* but by their *fruits*.—I need not remind your lordship, of the precedent you have before you in your venerable predecessor Bishop Gibson, who, to put to silence the rebuke and blasphemy with which, in his days the church was assaulted, pursued precisely the same method which I have ventured to suggest. I need not, I say, remind your lordship of his example, for you have given public testimony how entirely it has your approbation, by recommending it so strongly as you do, to those whom you ordain.—I do not take upon me to affirm that a similar expedient would now be equally productive of success, but surely it is worth the while to put it to the trial. "What if we cannot turn the stream" (says Bishop Hall) writing of the iniquity of his times) "yet we must swim against it, even without conquest; 'tis glorious to have resisted." and though you should not turn one sinner from the error of his way, yet with the guide to the church, might you sum up your fruitless efforts with this consolatory conclusion: *liberavimus animas nostras*. With much respect and veneration, I remain your lordship's most dutiful son and servant,
London, Dec. 15th, 1802.

CYPRIAN.

"Mr. Sheridan's fine Speech?"

We refer here to a publication, in the newspaper called the Morning Post, purporting to be a speech delivered by Mr. Sheridan, on the 8th instant. That this speech has some just sentiment, happy description, and apt quotation; that, in short, it is "very fine," is already acknowledged; and, that many parts of it, at least, are, as Sir Archy Macsarcasm says, "varé new," will, we think, not admit of a doubt. Far be it from us to say this with a view of detracting from the merit of the performance; for, as we are now about to show, we ourselves are amongst the happy mortals, whose sentiments, and, in some instances, whose *very expressions*, this profound politician has condescended to verify, if not to adopt.

FROM MR. SHERIDAN'S FROM OTHER PUBLICATIONS, DEC. 8.

I do find a disposition in some gentlemen to rebuke any man who shall deliver any opinion with respect to the First Consul of France. * * *

But, as the question of peace or war is now at an end, and, as the old opposition do not stand committed on those other great objects of

But, says the hon. gentleman, we have no right to make use of invectives against the First Consul of France. I will abstain if I can; I say if I can, because I feel that even a simple narrative may be construed into invective. * * * * But it has been said, that it is possible he may mean nothing more than rivalry of commerce. Happy, Sir, shall I be if such an idea enter into his head at all, much more if it form part of his plans. But I confess I cannot see that it does. * *

* * I perfectly agree with my hon. friend, that war ought to be avoided, though he does not agree with me on the means best calculated to produce that effect. From any opinion he may express, I never differ but with the greatest reluctance. For him my affection, my esteem, and my attachment are unbounded, and they will end only with my life.

He [Buonaparté] has discovered that we all belong to the Western family. Sir, I confess I feel a sentiment of deep indignation, when I hear (I take it from report) that this scrap of nonsense was uttered to one of the most enlightened of the human race.—To this family party I do not wish to belong.—He may invite persons if he please, to dinner, and, like Lord Peter, say, that this tough crust is excellent mutton. He may toss a sceptre to the King of Etruria to play with, and keep a rod to scourge him in the corner; he may have thought at first his Cisalpine Republic a fine growing child, and may have found it a ricketty bantling.

My humble apprehension is, that, though in the tablet and volume of his mind there may be some marginal note about cashiering the

public consideration, which will hereafter present themselves, there are five modes of conduct, which lie open to their choice; 1. they may act in a detached body, as they do at present; 2. as the allies of some other party; 3. as neutrals; 4. they may set up a sort of armed neutrality; 5. they may divide, and in the quality of mercenaries, be opposed to each other, without any diminution of that mutual regard, which the virtuous Swiss are said to entertain, at the very moment when they are plunging the bayonet into each others' breasts. (REGISTER, Vol. I. p. 762-3.)

Really! I did not know this before. I have read falsehood and nonsense enough under the title of speeches of Mr. Fox, but never did I know, till informed of it by the First Consul, that you had maintained, in those speeches, that the English, French, Germans, Italians, &c. (mind the *et cetera*) made but one family, and all lived under the same civil code. If this be so, however, it is pretty evident, that Buonaparté is at the head of all this family; France is the home of it, and England like Italy, is no more than a branch, or colony, which may be governed by a vice-president. (REGISTER, Vol. II. p. 343.)

France, from the beginning of her revolution to this moment, has never, in any one instance, let slip an opportunity of manifest-

King of Etruria; yet, that the whole text is occupied with the destruction of this country. This is the first vision that breaks upon him through the gleam of the morning—this is his last prayer at night to whatever deity he addresses it, whether to Jupiter, or to Mahomet; to the Goddess of Battles, or to the Goddess of Reason.

ing, that one great use, that she means to make of her political power, is, to retrench, if not destroy, the commerce of England. From the savage ravings of Marat and his goaty crew down to the cool and malignant speeches of the consular orators, this object has constantly been the favourite theme. The several sects as well as the several individual tyrants, whether levelleys, democrats, or fedalists; whether atheists, protestants, or catholics; however they may have differed as to any and to all other points, they have all been perfectly of one mind with respect to the necessity and the justice of annihilating this country. (REGISTER, Vol. II. p. 455)—Buonaparté is much more afraid of this press than he is of the Pope, or of the Goddess of Reason, or even of Mahomet. (REGISTER, Vol. I. p. 317).

For our parts, we most heartily rejoice at seeing Buonaparté assume the style and authority, if not the title even, of an Emperor or a King; for, from the moment he assumes any thing common to the lawful monarchs of the earth, from that moment this nation is united against him. The royalist subjects of our sovereign are ever ready to oppose the power of France, be her ruler who he may; but, there is another description of his subjects, in whose discriminating minds, in whose philanthropic breasts, their lives no hostility except to the persons and families of monarchs; they, gentle souls, would never make war upon their "fellow men," never would they shed a drop of blood that issued not through a royal vestment, never cut off a head uncircled by a crown. They would give up honour and power; they would

yield commerce and colonies; they would surrender England itself, rather than imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow creatures; but let a king, or any thing like a king, attempt to encroach upon us, and they will exterminate the whole human race rather than cede him a rock, which the waves may have severed from one of our islands. (REGISTER Vol. I. p. 605.)

We ought to meet it [the hostility of France] with a conviction of the truth of this assertion, that the country which has achieved such greatness, has no retreat in littleness; that if we could be content to abandon every thing, we should find no safety in poverty, no security in abject submission.

It was by an union of valour and of industry, that we are arrived at the zenith of our greatness: what has been so gained, must so be maintained: the hope of "the coward shall perish;" if we yield up the sword, the shuttle shall be wrench'd from our hands. (REGISTER. Vol. I. p. 190) —Not our humiliation, nor our impoverishment, but our political destruction, is what she seeks. (REGISTER, Vol. 2. p. 536.)

The Bourbons were ambitious, but it was not so necessary for them to feed their subjects with the spoils and plunder of war; they had the attachment of a long established family applied to them; they had the effect and advantage of hereditary succession. But I see in the very situation and composition of the power of Buonaparte a physical necessity for him to go on in this barter with his subjects, and to promise to make them the masters of the world if they will consent to be his slaves.

Mr. Pitt the only man to save the country! No single man can save a country. If a nation depends only upon one man, it cannot, and, I will add, it does not deserve to be saved.

And, is our country become so poor, so very poor as to possess no other man fit for a minister but Mr. Pitt? "When could they say, "now, that talked of "Rome, that her wide "walls encompassed "but one man." If, however, it be really true, that England is so shamefully barren of talents, of wisdom, and of virtue, she neither can nor ought to remain an independant nation. (PORCUPINE

I certainly look to the rejoicings at the peace, as an unmanly and irrational exultation.

NEWSPAPER, Mar. 1801.)

—As to the other point [alluding to the words of Sir Henry Mildmay in the debate of the 8th of May last], what man, with a loyal heart in his bosom, can brook the assertion, that his Majesty's crown has ever depended upon the breath of a subject? (REGISTER, Vol. I. p. 634.)

Are the circumstances of this peace the natural signs for rejoicing? Are they such as have been wont to justify our exultations upon former occasions? They strike me in a directly contrary point of view; and, when I am called upon to rejoice, before I put on my wedding suit, I shall first inquire, whether I am called upon to celebrate a marriage or a funeral. When I am desired to illuminate, I shall first endeavour to learn, whether it is to light me to a feast, or a sepulchre. (WINDHAM'S SPEECH, 29 Oct. 1801.)

Russia, if not in his power, is at least in his influence—Prussia is at his beck—Italy is his vassal—Holland is in his grasp—Spain at his nod—Turkey in his toils—Portugal at his foot.

But what may be the technical description of the treaty, is, comparatively, of little importance. It is the result that is material, and the extent of power and territory, now, by whatever means, actually remaining in the hands of France. The enumeration of this, liable indeed in part to be disputed, but upon the whole sufficiently correct, may be made as follows:—In Europe.—France possesses the whole of the Continent, with the exception of Russia and Austria. If it be said, that parts of Germany, and the Northern courts of Denmark and Sweden are not fairly described as being immediately under the control of France, we must balance this consideration by remarking, the influence which France possesses in these governments, and the commanding position which she occupies with respect to Austria,

the possession of Switzerland and Mantua, and those countries which have been considered always, and twice in the course of the present war, have proved to be the direct inlet into the heart of her dominions. (WINDHAM'S SPEECH, Register, Vol. II. p. 1155-6.)

I mark him taking positions calculated to destroy our commerce, but I do not find him doing any thing for the mutual benefit of the trade of the two countries. I see him anxious to take possession of Louisiana, and to use the ports of St. Domingo to carry our West-India and Jamaica trade. I cannot conceive a possible case, in which such positions might be taken as to force us to surrender our commerce without a stroke. An ignorant observer may see two armies, and may say there is no war, because there is no battle; yet one of them may make such movements as to compel the other to surrender without striking a blow,

But it is unreasonable to think that the French wish to meddle with us! Why, I protest I cannot explain. If, as has been said, they have felt our arms, they who have been every where else successful, cannot but view the only power whose arms they have felt with feelings of warm resentment, and with sentiments of mortified pride. Look at the map of Europe and see nothing but France. It is in our power to measure her territory, to reckon her population, but it is scarcely within the grasp of any man's mind to measure the ambition of Buonaparte. Why, when all Europe bows down before him—why, when he has subdued the whole continent, he should feel such great respect for us, I am at a loss to quantify. If then it be

by the possession of Switzerland and Mantua, and those countries which have been considered always, and twice in the course of the present war, have proved to be the direct inlet into the heart of her dominions. (WINDHAM'S SPEECH, Register, Vol. II. p. 1155-6.)

Her establishments will accumulate round us, till we shall be lost and buried in them; her power will grow over us, till, like the figures in some of Ovid's Metamorphoses, we shall find all our faculties of life and motion gradually failing and deserting us:

— *Torpor gravis alligat artus;*
Mollia cinguntur tenui præcordia libro.

If, in this last extremity, we should make any desperate efforts and plunges, that might threaten to become troublesome, and give us a chance of extricating ourselves, she will call in the aid of her arms, and with one blow put an end at once to our sufferings and our existence. (WINDHAM'S SPEECH, Register, Vol. II. p. 1163.)

This is the idea, that from some cause or other, from some combination of passions and events,—such as no philosophy can explain, and no history probably furnish an example of,—the progress of the revolution will stop where it is: and that Buonaparte, like another Pyrrhus,—or rather like that adviser of Pyrrhus, whose advice was not taken,—instead of proceeding to the conquest of new worlds, will be willing to sit down contented in the enjoyment of those which he has already.—Sir, the great objection to this hope, to say nothing of its baseness, is its utter extravagance. On what possible ground do we believe this? Is it in the general nature of ambition?

true, as I have stated, that his ambition is of that immeasurable nature, there are abundant and obvious reasons why it must be progressive.

tion? Is it in the nature of French ambition? Is it in the nature of French revolutionary ambition? (WINDHAM'S SPEECH, Register, Vol. II. p. 1164.) What reason have we to suppose, that they have renounced those designs, just when they seem to touch the moment of their highest and fullest accomplishment? When there is but one country, that remains between France and the empire of the world, then is the moment, when we choose to suppose that all opposition may be withdrawn, and that the ambition of France will stop of its own accord,—it is impossible not to see in these feeble and sickly imaginations, that fatal temper of mind, which leads men to look for help and comfort from any source rather than from their own exertions. (WINDHAM'S SPEECH, Register, Vol. II. p. 1164.)

They considered the ministers, now the drudgery of signing the peace is done, as *functi officiis*, and as if they ought to go out; as if one was a mere goose quill, and the other a stick of sealing wax, which are done with, and ought to be thrown under the table. We know that Touchstone says, as a good ground of quarrel, "that he don't like the cut of a certain courtier's beard."

Non amo te, Sabide, nec possum dicere quare,
Hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te!

The English parody may be more applicable to these gentlemen:

I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
The reason why I can't tell;
But this, I'm sure, I know full well,
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.

He (Mr. Windham) seems as if he had rather have the old ghost

back again sically he all part France— Black spirit Blue spirit all are well The mode he takes they were by their violent Jacobite appeals to as spirits. Hsing Ca Ira to head the Well, would say " that can " pened " and tha " made up of this so self as the marks the party. M " best the " dren, di " for their strayed the of the wo in cases of An instance in the passa tation from with so mu the blacks, + West-India if not quite Windham's ple of Engla as an exce Mr. Sherida of Indemnity (played off May last), heard it f from Aristop as he had r as to the bo we know n ed, we we the pavé se senator too making the Thus his sp of Sir Fre thoughts, b

(*Harper's Speech in Con gress, 2d March, 1798.*)

back again. Most whimsically he wants to unite all parties against France—

Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey,

all are welcome to him. The moderate Jacobins he takes to his bosom; they were only misled by their feelings. The violent Jacobins he appeals to as men of proud spirits. He wishes to sing *Ca Ira* to them, and to lead them all.

islands (W. India) than any spectator would have imagined, that Pandora's box had been opened, and that hell had yawned out disorder, murder, and every mischief; for anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed raged every where; it was a general summons for

Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey.

(BURKE'S SPEECH, 6th
May, 1791.)
Debrett's Parli. Reports
Vol. 29. p. 321.

Well, and what of all this! As PUFF would say, "that's of no consequence—all that can be said is, that two people happened to hit upon the same thought—" and that Windham, or Harper, or Burke "made use of it first—that's all." In cases of this sort, it is not so much the act itself as the manner of doing it, which marks the motive and character of the party. Mr. Sheridan does not "serve your best thoughts as gypsies do stolen children, disfigure them to make them pass for their own;" he collects together the strayed thoughts of others, and, in the face of the world, takes them under his protection, without any disfiguring at all, except in cases of error or of unavoidable necessity. An instance of this sort may be perceived in the passage from Burke, where the quotation from Shakespeare, which applied with so much aptness, force, and beauty, to the blacks, whites, mulattoes, and mestees of a West-India colony, appeared to be almost, if not quite nonsense; when applied to Mr. Windham's desire to see *an union of the people of England*. But this must be regarded as an exception; for, generally speaking, Mr. Sheridan uses no disguise: the phrase of *Indemnity Island* and *Security Island* (played off in his speech of the 13th of May last), was delivered just as he had heard it from Mr. Fawcetter; the story from *Aristophanes* (in the same speech), just as he had received it from Mr. Fox; and, as to the *body coachman and postillion*, though we know not to whom it originally belonged, we well remember, that it was upon the *pavé* several days before the charitable senator took it in, which he did without making the least alteration in its dress. Thus his speeches are not, like the tragedy of Sir Fretful, a receptacle for stolen thoughts, but rather a sort of "foundling

" hospital of wit." He is not the jackdaw, vain of pilfered plumes; but rather the chimney-sweeper's good-natured ass, who, on a May morning, lends his back for the purpose of displaying the riches and finery of the parish.—To be serious, we have read, with great attention, this "masterly" speech, which, it seems, is to be puffed out into a pamphlet, and we have been able to discover in it, no one particle of information on any subject; no argument for, or against, any position. Upon the whole, it has nothing to awaken, nothing to rouse, nothing to unite, the country; and, as to the expressions of resentment against the ambition and insolence of Buonaparté, there is in them nothing new, nothing that has not been said long ago, and better said: precisely, therefore, as in the case of Rolla, the whole merit of the thing arises from the surprize at hearing such sentiments from such a man.

ON THE RETENTION OF MALTA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Coalitions for the patriotic purpose of dividing the loaves and fishes, are occurrences so common in the annals of party, that in times of ease and security, they would hardly provoke more serious notice than puns and sarcasms; but when heterogeneous unions are patched up for the purpose of influencing the national counsels at a crisis of unexampled peril, too much pains cannot be taken to investigate the immediate causes which have given them birth. It has been the proverbial creed of more than one statesman that all patriots have their prices; and if the denomination of patriot be restricted, as I suppose it was designed, to those who assume it as the badge and watch-word of faction, without doubt the older we grow the oftener we shall see the opinion verified. That the strange combination which the present session has brought to light originates on one side in a puerile reluctance to part even with the shadow of official greatness, is too plain to receive any new light from argument; to what secret motive it is imputable on the other, as no honest one can rationally be imagined, it is to be wished that those who are most profoundly versed in the mystery of whiggism would undertake to explain. *A quid pro quo* is an essential part of every bargain, and, without doubt, it is not by gratuitous zeal that the great champion of liberty has been prevailed on to combat amongst the ministerial mer-

cenaries; but whether the conciliating premier has gained his new associate by the promise of a pension, a partnership in power, or, *the right of dictating certain measures*, time will inform us. The latter I think the most probable as well as the most mischievous condition, considering with whose approbation both parties have been recently honoured, while those statesmen whom Britain most admired when living, and, reveres in death, (are loaded with indignities); we have the strongest reason for looking with jealousy and suspicion, to the consequences of this unheard of confederacy.—In point of fact it is evident, that a man whose triumph has always been in proportion to the calamities of his country, whose nauseous panegyric has been successively lavished on every democratic impostor, on every ambitious rebel from the "American Cincinnatus" to the "truly great Man" "the arbitor of kings" "and people," is at last become the sheet-anchor of the present administration. The virtuous imbecility for which the world gave them credit amidst all their ignorant presumption, can no longer rescue them from that mingled contempt, and, indignation, which is the merited portion of ambition without talents. Henceforward their cause will be identified with that of the man, by whose support they are mean enough to desire a continuance in power; a man, the very nature of whose ambition prompts him to aspire to greatness on such terms as would make a real patriot deplore the necessity of existence. It is not my design with unequal powers to attempt a general review of the past or present conduct of that political chameleon; a task which has been undertaken so ably, and successfully by yourself, and the excellent writer in the Morning Post, as bids fair to deprive him of the last fragment of that unmerited reputation which he once possessed; and, which gave him a greater command over public opinion than any demagogue besides has attained since the Cromwells, the Hampdens, and the Sidneys. My object is to awaken general attention in respect to a measure, which, from the close friendship subsisting between this person and the *bonest tradesman* on the other side the ditch, it is probable that he will omit no endeavours to engage the ministry to adopt, for the benevolent purpose of prolonging the blessings of a safe and honourable peace, so happily established between us and our *commercial rivals*. To induce a surrender of our few remaining conquests is evidently a thing which he has much at heart. He is well

aware that *Malta*, above all things, would be a most acceptable offering on the altar of friendship; and, that to act as high priest in the sacrifice would be the surest road to the everlasting gratitude of his mighty patron.

The hope of effecting this object is, if I am not greatly deceived, by no means the weakest of those motives to which the wise men of Downing-street are indebted for the support of their new adherent. The studied declamations about national honour, which now occur as often as the abuse of the Bourbons in the hypocritical palavers of the friend of Talleyrand and O'Connor, are too visibly directed to that purpose to be possibly misapplied. Poor Old England, it seems, according to this *honourable* man, must sit still and be kicked at to prove her sincerity in concluding the treaty of Amiens; and, though the enemy, not content with the enormous advantage they derived from that compact, have violated it with a perfidy equalled only by their insolence, and have even rendered its most important articles incapable of execution, we are bound to fulfil our part with literal punctuality, and suffer France to enjoy all the fruits of an arbitrary and unlimited infraction! Oh Heavens! if this be honour, we are already surfeited; our conciliating ministers have secured us a monopoly of that precious commodity.—And, by whom are we urged to this knight errantry of honour!!! By a man whose whole life * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * and, as a suitable close to such a scene, we now view him the open assaulter of the liberty of the press, and the no less open defender of the most execrable despotism that ever existed upon the earth. But allowing, what nobody disputes, that national honour and national interest, rightly understood, can never be disunited, I protest against his application of the maxim in the case before us, which is simply a question of resolution and ability; for I affirm, and will maintain against all the sophistry with which the contrary position may be defended, that a reciprocal engagement wilfully and designedly violated by either of the contracting parties, is thenceforward void of all force to bind the other. If such, then, is the relative position of France and England, and the hostile policy of the former is incontrovertibly manifest, to surrender Malta on pretence of preserving the national faith inviolate, would be but to aggravate cowardice by duplicity; and, to render an act bordering on treason or insanity doubly execrable, by disguising it under a false and flimsy

pretext; such as in the opinion of every impartial man, would tend more to establish the conscious guilt of the authors than to palliate the deed: such too as would sink us still lower in the judgment of friends as well as enemies, if they saw a ministry professing the utmost deference to public opinion, so confident of the abject baseness of the people, as to dare insult them with an apology so shameless and dishonest. That an apostate from all principle, a demagogue ready to glut his appetite for power on the carion of his country, should counsel such a measure is nothing new nor surprising; it is in fact, no more than a sequel of that conduct, and a farther disclosure of those principles which have merited the applause of the great champion of revolutions, the head of the western nation, "the man by heaven "designed to set the world from slavery, "free." We need not to be convinced of the eagerness of this Garagantua to possess himself of Malta, the greatest and noblest trophy of all our naval achievements; and, that eagerness, whether we consider the enterprising and crafty character of the man, or his disposition towards this nation in particular, is the best possible evidence of its importance to us, and ought of itself to determine us never to be duped or bullied into a surrender of it. The confiscation of what remained of the estates of the order in Germany and Spain, the former by his direct act, the latter unquestionably by his mandate, and the concerted refusal of Russia to guarantee its future independence, equally demonstrate the ardent desire of the consul to plant again his banners on the island, and his absolute freedom from all scruples as to the means of compassing his end.

Impotent and ridiculous as were the stipulations of our ministry for the restoration of the order in the late treaty, I would not insinuate that the nation, though at an earlier period it might have insisted on a modification of those articles, would have been justified in refusing at this time to abide by them, had the enemy faithfully executed their part of that ruinous convention, and afforded no rational cause of alarm in their general system of foreign policy. But happily for us, if we can be taught by experience, and the evidence of facts, they have set appearances at defiance. Not satisfied with the slow decay to which the peace of Amiens consigned us, but judging by the tone of our negotiators of the spirit of our people, they have renounced the crafty policy which marked their earlier attempts, and have conceived, in the delirium of success,

the daring hope of accomplishing by one rapid and concentrate movement their ultimate designs upon Britain; and of wiping off at a single stroke, the long score of disgraces and mortifications which their ambition has received at our hands.—To extinguish the last spark of European liberty in British blood, to reduce us to hewers of wood, and drawers of water, is the prospect which cheers that blood thirsty, ferocious race in the depths of misery, and the gripe of despotism. They hope to find here a dastard pedling tribe half animated with the spirit of the Hawkesburies and the Addingtons; no concessions, were we base enough to submit to them, would expiate the crime of daring to be free, nor divert their attention for a moment from the favourite object of their avarice, and lurking assassin-like revenge. It is clear that we have nothing to hope for, except from the good providence of God, and the valour of our people, the only legitimate sources of confidence in a crisis like the present. The surrender of Malta, therefore, as the price of a faithless cessation of arms, should the enemy go the length of threatening an immediate renewal of hostilities in case of refusal, would be ten-fold more intolerable, than signing it away in Oct. 1801. After all the additional light which the last six months have thrown on the character of the nation and the consul, with whom we have to deal, it would be a species of suicide to strip off the best piece of our defensive armour, in order to allay the fury of our resentful antagonist; if any thing can retard the threatened storm, and afford us any of the benefits of real peace, it is a resolute determined countenance; armed at all points we may inspire him with terror; he is less likely to attempt to wrest the buckler from our arms, than to aim a blow at our vitals, if he can once by a fraudulent negotiation persuade us to lay it down. The more we deprive ourselves of external bulwarks and defences, the sooner will the attack be commenced against the body of our native citadel. The disposition of France is as clear as overt acts can make it. An insatiable lust of dominion, and a rancorous determination to cut off every source of prosperity and security from Britain, are the true causes of her anxiety to make us quit our hold on Malta; and to effect that purpose she will spare neither frowns nor grimaces, she will alternately threaten and cajole. At the same time it is evident, that since by influence or possession, she is mistress of every other naval station in the Mediterranean, Malta would be but a negative

acquisition to France; but she measures not her conquests by the narrow maxims of a short sighted commercial policy; she covets wealth less than strength; her first consideration is always the injury accruing to her rival, the next, the advantages to be derived for farther enterprizes, and in this twofold point of view she looks on Malta with an eye of peculiar desire. She is well aware that the navigation of those seas would be for ever lost to England, if she could succeed in dispossessing us of the only harbour which might henceforth afford a station for our navy, or a refuge for our merchantmen beyond the Straights.

The Barbary powers, whose friendship whether in peace or war, is an object of no small moment to this country, especially in the present posture of Europe, would be ready to commence their depredations on our commerce, and, drag our unarmed mariners into the most dreadful of all slavery on the first signal from the Tuilleries, as soon as ever they saw us destitute of the only means of enforcing respect, or affording security and protection to such as might be disposed to be our friends. Egypt, for the deliverance of which we made such prodigious exertions, would revert to the usurpation of France without a struggle; and the inestimable lives, and millions of treasure with which that conquest was achieved, might have been spent as profitably in an expedition to the *terra incognita* of the southern pole. With Egypt once more in their hands, they would forthwith resume their designs on India, for the security of which we fought in Egypt, and if they could not finally eject us from that country, they would at least find means of exciting perpetual commotions, and, by keeping us engaged in contest after contest with the native powers, would render it, instead of a source of prosperity to England, an insatiable drain of her blood and treasure. If we are at this time as sensible as we seemed to be eighteen months since, of the magnitude of these evils, let it not be forgotten, that Malta is the only remedy which the fate of the times has left us; and, that its value is in a direct proportion to the importance of these consequences, which would result from its even falling into the hands of our enemies. Besides this, in the present state of the world, especially if those countries which inclose the Mediterranean sea, and which are for the most part in every thing, but in name, departments of the great Colossal Republic, the retention of the island could give no

dissatisfaction to France, if she was not conscious of deep laid schemes to wound the interests of this kingdom. In her hands it would be a potent engine of destruction, in ours a mere inoffensive pledge of security. Notwithstanding the embarrassments of the country from the most unexampled series of errors on the one side, and, frauds on the other, I see no reason for despair; that infatuated credulity concerning the dispositions of France, which till lately constituted our greatest danger, has been radically cured: the nation is indignant at the insolent presumption of the ruler of that country, and, a meaner view has convinced them, that the same spirit pervades all descriptions of republican Frenchmen.—Let a clear case be made out, and, an appeal directed to the manly virtues, which I am persuaded are still the growth of the United Kingdom, as abundantly as during the seasons of our greatest prosperity, and, I doubt not, our efforts will be fully equal to the exigency of the occasion. In the mean time we have a right to insist, that neither the present ministry, nor their successors in office, will so far forget the responsibility of their situation, or the interests of their country, notwithstanding the suggestion of civil counsellors, and, the threats and artifices of their great adviser, as to give up Malta into any hands or on any conditions, while Britain has an arm to raise in vindication of her rights; the circumstances of the times are by no means unfavourable to the display of a seasonable vigour, which might in some degree atone for that apathy which till lately stigmatized their administration, and reduced the country to a state bordering on the most abject despondency.

Dec. 16, 1802.

Tyrtæus.

PUBLIC PAPERS.

Substance of the Declaration made by the Sub-Delegate of Bohemia, in the 32d Sitting of the Députation at Ratisbon, held on the 8th of Dec. 1802.

His Imperial Majesty has seen with pleasure, the laudable zeal with which the députation has sought to provide for the support of all those who will suffer by the secularizations, and he accedes with all his heart to the arrangements made in that respect. His Imperial Majesty declares, that the Archduke Anthony renounces formally, and without reserve, all his rights respecting Cologne and Munster; he declares besides, that on the subject of the occupation of Passau, he has given assurances the most tranquillizing, and invested his ambassador at Paris, with full powers and definitive instructions, in such a manner, that, in order to terminate the business, every thing depends at

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present on the dispositions of the mediating powers and of the députation. If, however, the députation, contrary to all expectation, do not wish to wait the issue of that negotiation, it will be necessary to insert in the Recess a clause in favour of the changes which may yet take place in the actual allotment of the indemnities at the conclusion of the said negotiation, and it is only in reserving a similar clause, that the sub-delegate can accede to the Recess. His Imperial Majesty still thinks it his duty to make the proposition of conferring upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the grand master of the Teutonic Order, the electoral dignity, and also to propose the establishment in the college of princes, composed, according to the new arrangements, for the most part of protestant states, a certain number of new catholic votes, such a measure being necessary to preserve the equilibrium, and a just proportion between the two religions.

FOREIGN OFFICIAL PAPERS.

General Sahuguet, Captain General of Tobago, to the Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

" Scarborough, Oct. 7.

Citizen Minister,—I arrived on the 29th ult. in the Bay of Courland, in the Island of Tobago, with a part of the troops destined to compose the garrison. They disembarked at Courland on the 2d inst. and this day they occupied the Fort King George, which had been delivered up to me by Brigadier-General Carmichael, Lieutenant Governor of the island.—I send you inclosed the act of taking possession, with the state of the houses, which were occupied by about 500 men of the English garrison, and also an inventory of the artillery and ammunition which has been delivered to me. All the intercourse which I have had with General Carmichael has been that of reciprocal satisfaction.—The planters are highly grateful for the favour they have received from the consuls, in the maintenance of their interior laws.—All that part of the island which I have traversed is cultivated with sugar canes, which I have almost everywhere replaced with cotton, which was formerly the principal produce of the island. The produce promises to be very abundant.—It will be necessary that the merchants of France should establish with Tobago, relations of commerce and credit, in order the more effectually to ensure the transport of the produce of the island, and to support the trade between it and the mother country.—I shall have the honour of transmitting to you more minute details, the first opportunity.—I salute you with respect.

SAHUGUET.

R. Lacrosse, Rear-Admiral Captain-General of Guadeloupe and its Dependencies, to Rear-Admiral Decres, Minister of the Marine and Colonies.—Grand Terre, Guadeloupe, Oct. 24, 1802.

Citizen Minister,—On the 7th inst. I announced to you, that tranquillity prevailed in the colony, and that I only knew of two assemblies in the woods. On that day, one of those assemblies deceiving those who were in pursuit of them, dared to appear in the environs of St. Arme, in Grand Terre. As soon as I was informed of this, I hastened to the place, and found that a band of Bri-

gands, led on by two white chiefs, Barse, formerly commissary of government, and Millet de la Giradiere, formerly an officer decorated with the order of St. Louis, had attacked several habitations, and assassinated their proprietors.—The greatest exertions have been made to seize these robbers, a great number of whom have been arrested, and have met with that punishment which their crimes merited; amongst others, one of the chiefs, Millet de la Giradiere.—Grand Terre now enjoys its former tranquillity, and measures have been taken to insure its continuance.—As to the brigands in the woods, they are cut off from any communication with the other parts of the island, and deprived of the means of procuring provisions and ammunition.—I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that the sickness is almost entirely at an end in this island.—The 480 men which you expedited by la Foudroyante & l'Etonnante, have arrived in the best state. This reinforcement will insure, in a great degree, the security of the colony.—According to the intelligence received from St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew, an assembly of men of colour, with the addition even of some whites, exiled from Guadeloupe, has been formed in those isles, to the number of 250 or 300. Their project is to disembark upon this island, to join the wrecks of the brigands whom we have pursued, and to bring them arms. They are said to be provided with small vessels for that purpose.—There is little probability that the governors of St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew would sanction assemblies of this nature. I have, therefore, thought it sufficient to transmit to them the details which I received upon the subject, with a request that they will arrest the chiefs and accomplices in these plots against the tranquillity of this colony.—I expect their answer by the frigate La Didon, which I have expedited with the dispatches.—The corvettes, la Foudroyante and l'Etonnante, have set sail for St. Domingo, where they transport the 7th demi-brigade.—Health and respect,—LACROSSE.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Milan, Nov. 21.—The Polish troops remaining in our republic will be sent to St. Domingo.

Achaffenburg, Nov. 30.—Yesterday the bishoprics of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, and Eichstadt, were taken possession of by Bavaria, under the title of the Duchy of Franconia. The Prince/bishops of Bamberg and Wurtzburg have resigned their government, and the minister of the Elector of Bavaria, Baron Hompesch, has received homage at Wurtzburg.

Vienna, Dec. 1.—We have received intelligence from Constantinople, that the Beys in Egypt, have defeated the Turkish troops in seven actions and battles, and so diminished their numbers, that they have been obliged to apply to the English for aid and protection, to prevent their being entirely driven out of the country. These accounts from Egypt come down to the 51st of Oct. Some French officers and commissaries had also arrived in Egypt, to regulate some commercial affairs, mercantile debts, and other matters.—Prince Nicholas Esterhazy is still here.—This day Baron Armfelt had his audience of entry of His Imp. Majesty, as Envoy Extra. and Minister Plenipo. from His Swedish Majesty. Our Envoy to the court of Sweden, Count Lodron Laterano, has arrived here from his estates, and, it is said, will in the spring return to Stockholm.

Fantfort, Dec. 4.—Our city having taken posses-

sion of the catholic convents and foundations assigned it by the plan of indemnities, published on the 27th of Nov. a notification, signifying that no alteration should in consequence of this be made in the catholic worship, the regulations of the catholic schools, or the provisions made for the catholic poor.

Augsburg, Dec. 5.—According to the intelligence from the Inn, Austria has neither evacuated Passau, nor taken possession of Salzburg, and the other countries assigned to the Grand Duke of Tuscany by the plan of indemnities. It is still asserted, that the indemnities of that Prince have been definitively regulated by a convention signed at Paris between Cit. Talleyrand and Count Cobenzel.

Aix La Chapelle, Dec. 6.—There is no truth in the report of Cleves and Gueldres being about to be ceded to the Batavian Republic.

Basel, Dec. 9.—A corps of artillery from Huningen has traversed our city in its way to Zurich.—There has been a general movement amongst the Helvetic troops. The first battal. of the line is at Berne, the second on its march for Lausanne, and the battal. of light infantry at Zurich.—A battal. of light infantry is stationed in the district of Ilanz and Dissentis. Gen. Serras has caused to be arrested the chief promoters of the insurrection, which desolated the canton of Rhelia, and has imposed a sum of 48,000 livres on the communes and individuals who took part in it. Gen. Serras has set out for Lucerne, where he intends to establish his head quarters: those of the Gen. of division, Barbon, have been established at Zurich.

Hamburg, Dec. 10.—According to private advices from Vienna, of the 1st. inst. it is certain that two Russian Couriers have passed through that city with letters from the Emp. Alexander to the First Consul and the Brit. govt. containing the most urgent representations in favour of the King of Sardinia, and of the amelioration of his establishment.—The Dutchess of Parma is to remain at Vienna until the convention between France and Spain, respecting Her Highness's future support, shall be settled. Those negotiations were begun at Barcelona, and will be terminated at Madrid.—*By order of the court of Vienna, a paragraph has been inserted in the Austrian Journals, purporting, that the rumour of an alliance between the two Imperial Courts and GREAT BRITAIN is void of foundation.*—The French interest seems at present to be very high at the Court of Vienna, since the arrival of two Couriers from Paris, at the hotel of the French Ambassador, Champagny, who immediately after visited Ct. Cobenzel, with whom he had a very long conference; after which the count waited on the Emperor and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the latter of whom those dispatches seem to concern.

Hague, Dec. 14.—Gen. Montrichard, whom the First Consul has sent hither, to take the command of the French troops in this Republic, immediately after his arrival, informed the Batavian govt. that he would fix his head-quarters in this city, into which he would introduce as a garrison, a company of carabiniers, with a few troops of infantry. This intimation excited much disagreeable surprize, as the public had conceived the period to have arrived at which the troops of France were to be withdrawn entirely out of this country.—The Batavian govt. signified to Gen. Montrichard, that it could not recognize him as commander in chief of the French forces in this republic. The gen. upon receiving this answer, in which the govt. evinced the greatest firmness and decision, despatched one of his aides-de-camp to Paris, to report what had passed, to the First Consul. The termination of the affair is expected here with

much anxious curiosity.—*DEC. 17.* The affair of Gen. MONTRICHARD remains as it was. The Courier sent to Paris is not yet returned.

Gen. Victor, Capt.-Gen. of Louisiana, is expected to arrive tomorrow at the Hague: he will embark with his troops at Helvoetsluys in transport ships furnished by this republic. The expedition will, without touching at Dunkirk, proceed directly to the place of its ultimate destination.—The Batavian govt. has signified to that of the French repub. that it cannot continue its pay to the French troops beyond the close of the present month.—*DEC. 17.* Letters from Vienna, of the 8th, inform us, that the plan of an alliance between G. Britain and Austria has entirely failed. The failure of it is attributed to the Archduke Charles.

Paris, Dec. 13.—The following passage, extracted from the speech of Lord Grenville, in the British Parliament, Dec. 2d appears worthy of remark.—“I “cannot help saying a few words on the conduct “of ministers with respect to Switzerland. Their “strange and contradictory language, their affecta-“tion of dignity, the testimony which they give of “not having compromised the honour of the coun-“try, all astonish me. It is said, that a person “who occupies an important post in the office of “the Secretary of State, had resided a long time at “Constance, before the troubles broke out in Swit-“zerland, and that he had frequent conferences “with the principal directors of the Swiss insurrec-“tion. This assertion, if true, ill accords with what “the ministers have stated, who boast of not hav-“ing compromised the honour of their country.”—Lord Grenville must be perfectly aware of the swarm of agents which the former ministry were in the habit of spreading over the Continent for the purpose of forming and fomenting conspiracies, who plotted the massacre of Rastadt, and caused the French ambassadors to be insulted at Vienna and at Rome. According to him, one of these agents has also plotted the insurrection in Switzerland.—For our part we have too good an opinion of the present ministry, to believe that they would continue to follow that abominable system which was pursued with so much activity by Lord Grenville and his colleagues.—(Mo-“niteur.)

It is asserted, that the Dutchies of Parma and Plaisance are to be united to the kingdom of Etruria, if Spain will consent to cede the Floridas to France. If the latter does not take place, those Dutchies will be given to the Italian republic.

Dec. 16.—Consul Cambaceres gave on Saturday a dinner of ceremony to the Brit. Ambassador, at which were present the members of the Corps Diplomatique, and a number of general officers. Amongst the persons of distinction presented by Lord Whitworth, were Lords Cholmondeley, Conyngham, Beringdon, Coleraine, and Frederic Montague, Cols. Roche and Mathew, and several other Eng. officers of rank. Amongst the foreign ladies who attended the assembly in the evening were, the Dutchess of Dorset, the Dutchess of Gordon, Lady Georgiana Gordon, the Marquise de Gallo, the Princess Justiniani, Mad. de Boufflers, Mad. Saladine, Mrs. Hunter, and several other English ladies of the first distinction.

Dec. 18.—The government has received official intelligence, that the Pope has sent to Switzerland a Legate, furnished with full powers to conclude a Concordat between his Holiness and the Helvetic Republic.

Gibraltar, Nov. 20.—The Niger Frigate, Captain Hillyar, arrived here this morning, from Portsmouth. Brig. Gen. Oakes and his suite are on board, with

200 recruits for the different regts. at Malta, and 150 for this garrison. Gen. Oakes is going to Malta, as 2d in command under Gen. Villettes. It is now beyond all doubt that we shall retain Malta, for some time at least; as we know, for certain, that orders have been sent for evacuating Egypt, and withdrawing the troops from thence to Malta, where all that can be accommodated will remain, and the rest are to be quartered here. It is supposed that about 6000 Brit. troops will be stationed at Malta, and that either three or four regts. will come to this garrison.

Ratisbon, Nov. 29.—The *recess*, or general conclusion of the deputation, is published. It contains eight sheets, and may be purchased of every bookseller. It was communicated to the Imp. Plenipo. on the 25th, but the latter has not given in his declaration on the subject.—*Dec. 2.* The deputation is at present in vacation. The Imp. Plenipo. has communicated to the ministers of the mediatory powers, the general *recess* of the deputation, but he qualifies it only as a project. He declares, at the same time, in a private note, that he cannot accede to the *recess*.—*Dec. 4.* The ministers of the mediatory powers transmitted yesterday to Baron D'Albini another note for the deputation, announcing the receipt of the recess from the Imp. Plenipo. With respect to the want of the concurrence of the EMPEROR, they add, that they will neglect nothing to remedy this defect.—The plan of indemnités, the sanction of which is still discussed at Paris, between Austria and France, and remains to be completed at Ratisbon, has already been carried into execution, by the entry of the German States into the civil possession of the territories allotted them. There is, however, a remarkable exception in the case of the ELECTOR of BAVARIA, who still continues excluded from Passau, by the Austrian troops.—*Dec. 8.* The Imp. Plenipo. has addressed a new note to the deputation detailing the reasons which will not allow him to accede to the *recess*.

DOMESTIC.

COUNT WORONZOF, Ambassador from the Court of Russia, landed at Dover from Calais, on Monday afternoon, from the commissioners yacht, which had been dispatched to convey his Excellency to this country; the castle guns were fired, and the military were ordered out to receive him. A band of music played during the whole time of his landing and proceeding to the Ship Inn.

On Wednesday Mr. Moore, of Lord Hawkesbury's Office, arrived in town, having travelled from Switzerland direct for Holland. He sailed from Helvoetsluys, and landed at Harwich.

Prince RUSSPOLI, the elected Grand Master of Malta, was the other day at Portsmouth with General Paoli.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.—**LORDS.**—Counsel were further heard relative to the Scotch Appeal, Kinaird v. Mathewson.—On the first reading of the Malt Tax Bill being regularly put, Lord Spencer commenced an interesting debate on the present critical and momentous state of the country, the conduct of his Majesty's ministers, and the enormous peace establishment. His lordship was followed on the same ground by Lords Carlisle and Grenville, and replied to by Lord Pelham, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Limerick, and the Lord

Chancellor. (*See Supplement*). Question put and carried.—Lord Pelham presented certain accounts relative to the exportation, &c. of corn.—Mr. Owen, from the East-India House, presented at the bar certain papers and documents, pursuant to their lordship's address of the 3d.

COMMONS.—Malt Bill, Pension Duty Bill, and Exchequer Bills Bill were read a third time and passed.—A petition against the Malt Duty was presented from Stafford.—Dr. Lawrence gave notice that he should on an early day after the recess, bring forward “a motion relative to the arrest of Capt. D'Auvergne and another gentleman in France, also respecting the suppression of letters written by them, representing their situation to the British minister at Paris, concerning certain interrogatories put to them, for the purpose of obtaining the secrets of the King's government, and respecting the manner in which they left that country.”—A petition from the chemists of Ashburton against the Medicine Act was presented.—Mr. Addington moved, that the order for hearing the first election petition be discharged, for the purpose of fixing it for the 8th of February.

The order was then discharged, and the hearing of the petitions was fixed in the following order:—Dunfermline, a double return, the 8th Feb.—Shaftesbury, the 8th Feb.—Dublin University, 10th Feb.—Great Grimsby, 10th Feb.—Nottingham, 15th Feb.—Barnstaple, 15th Feb.—Coventry, 17th Feb.—Bridgewater, 17th Feb.—Kirkcudbright, 22d Feb.—Inverness, 22d Feb.—Liskeard, 24th Feb.—Waterford City, 24th Feb.—Drogheda, 1st March.—Hereford County, 1st March.—Penrhyn, 3d March.—Stranraer, 3d Mar.—Chippenham, 8th March.—Carmarthen County, 8th March.—Ilchester, 10th March.—East Grinstead, 10th March.—Glasgow, 15th March.—Oakhampton, 15th March.—Harwich, 17th March.—Berwick, 17th March.—Taunton, 22d March.—Boston, 22d March.—Malmesbury, 24th March.—Stirling County, 24th March.—Cirencester, 29th March.—Bishop's Castle, 29th March.—Evesham, 31st March.—East Retford, 31st March.—Newcastle, 5th April.—Radnor County, 5th April.—Kingston-upon-Hull, 14th April.—Leominster, 14th April.—Aylesbury, 19th April.—Middlesex, 19th April.—Malden, 21st April.—Honiton, 21st April.—Shaftesbury petition against Mr. Lovenden, 26th April.—The order of the day being moved for resuming the debate upon the Middlesex petition against Mr. Mainwaring, the Speaker stated the question before the House, and Mr. Tierney, in a speech of some length, supported the petition, he was answered by the Master of the Rolls, and Lord Glenbervie. On the question being put, “that the said petition does not come within the description of any petition, it was carried in the affirmative, and two other petitions, under the same circumstances, disposed of in like manner.—Capt. Markham moved, “that leave be given to bring in a bill for appointing commissioners to examine into the frauds, abuses, and irregularities, practised by persons in the several departments of the navy, and in the business of prize-agents, and to report the same, together with such observations as may occur to them, in order to prevent such frauds, abuses, and irregularities in future, for the better conducting and management of such departments of the navy, and the business of navy agents, &c.”—After a short conversation between Lord Temple, Lord

Hawkesbury, Admiral Berkeley, Capt. Yorke, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion was put and the bill read a first time.—Transportation Bill read a second time.—In a Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the following resolutions which were agreed to.
 £1,500,000l. to be granted to his Majesty for the purpose of discharging Exchequer Bills to the same amount, issued by authority of Parl. in an act of last session.—524,524l. for Corn imported in the same year.—25,000l. to pay such Bills as may be drawn, or become due, for the settlement of New South Wales in the year 1803.—4,600l. for the supply and maintenance of convicts at home.—191,000l. for the suffering clergy and laity of France, and the American loyalists.—This sum, he said, would not have been so considerable but for the gross sums advanced to emigrants wishing to return, and would, in the next year, be to a much smaller amount.—219l. 12s. to C. Bolton, Esq. for money advanced from the Civil List to defray certain expenses in the Exchequer.—300l. to John King, Esq. Sec. to the Commission for settling the boundaries in America.—1066l. to Mr. Sec. Baldwin, for services performed in Egypt.—324l. to Mr. Chinnery, for his services under Gov. Hunter, in N. South Wales.—659l. to Mr. Brodie, for compiling the Journals of the House of Lords.—2,701l. to Ld. Walsingham, as Chairman of the Comm't. of the House of Lords.—360l. to George Rose, Esq. Solicitor to the Exchequer.—169l. 7s. 6d. to Mr. Missen, for his attendance on the Committee, upon the improvement of the Port of London.—500l. to C. Smith, Esq. to repay money advanced, in making out extracts of the proceedings of Parliament.—146l. and 815l. to other gentlemen for similar services.—7,134l. to Mr. Cobb, for an addit. allowance to the clerks in the Aud. Office.—3,500l. for the discharge of Exchequer Fees.—1,060l. to J. W. Hay, Esq. for Public Services.—1,228,000l. for the repairs, &c. of Ships of War.—590,000l. for the expense of Transports.—22,000l. for the maintenance of Prisoners of War.—5,000l. for the sustenance of Pris. of War for 1803, &c.—Mutiny Bill read a first time.—Mr. Vansittart moved for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the proceedings in the courts of law upon penalties incurred under former laws, particularly one in the reign of Queen Eliz. for machines, and persons employed in the woollen manufactures of the country. Leave granted.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14.—LORDS.—Counsel finally heard on the Scots Appeal, Kinnaird v. Mathewson.—Malt Tax Bill read a second time.—Irish Militia Bill went through a Committee of the House.

COMMONS.—New writ ordered for Midhurst, in the room of S. Smith, Esq. who made his election for Leicester.—Mr. Burdon moved for leave to bring up a petition from the ship-owners of Durham, praying a repeal of the Tonnage Duty Bill. Ordered to lie on the table.—Bill for appointing commissioners to examine into the frauds and abuses in the navy was brought up and read a first time.—In a Committee of the whole House on the importation of Malt from Ireland, the resolution "that it is the opinion of this Committee, it is expedient to permit the importation of malt made in Ireland into Great-Britain," was put and carried; and also another resolution "that it is the opinion of this Committee, that seed corn be permitted to be exported from Great-

Britain to Ireland."—Report of the Dublin Banking Bill brought up and agreed to, and also the resolutions on the drawback on sugars.—Report on expiring laws relative to Corn brought up and agreed to,

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Crown-Office, Dec. 12.—Members returned to serve in the present Parliament.—Borough of Heytesbury.—Charles Moore, of Lambeth-Palace, in the County of Surrey, Esq. in the room of the Right Hon. C. Abbot, who was chosen a Burgess for the said Borough of Heytesbury, and also a Burgess for the Borough of New Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, and hath made his Election for the said Borough of New Woodstock.—Borough of Brackley.—Robert Haldale Bradshaw, of Berner's street, St. Mary-le-Bone, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of Samuel Haynes, Esq. who has accepted the Office of Steward of his Majesty's Manor of East Hendred, in the County of Berks.—Borough of Lymington.—John Kingston, Esq. in the room of Maj.-Gen. Harry Burrard, who hath accepted the Office of Steward or Bailiff of his Majesty's Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonham, in the County of Bucks.

Whitehall, Dec. 21.—The King has been pleased to grant the Dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland unto the R. Hon. Henry Dundas, and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron of Dunira, in the County of Perth, and Viscount Melville, of Melville, in the County of Edinburgh.

The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Hereford to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the Death of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. John Butler, late Bishop thereof; and his Majesty has also been pleased, by his Royal Sign Manual, to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Rev. Father in God Folliott Herbert Walker, Lord Bishop of Bristol, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Hereford.

BANKRUPTS.

Humphrys, W. elder and younger, Old Fish-street, grocer.—Stapleton, T. Sheerness, shop-keeper.—Tunnecliffe, R. Long Stratton, draper.—Bird, J. Houndsditch, hatter.—Tarn, W. Bishop-Wearmouth, painter.—Probert, J. Leadenhall-street, victualler.—Frankland, F. Cheapside, warehouseman.—Bartlett, J. Frome-Selwood, baker.—Jones, J. Princes-street, agent.—Bowman, Garford, and Bowman, Poplar, seed-crushers.—Worthington, T. Manchester, merchant.—Dornford, T. Philpot-lane, wine merchant.—Peckover, H. Ipswich, woollen-draper.—Smallpiece, T. Manchester, druggist.—Jowsey, T. Sunderland, inn-keeper.—Launcelot, J. Holborn, linen draper.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.—On Thursday, at his house in Conduit-street, the Lady of the Right Hon. George Canning, of a son.

Marriages.—On the 16th inst. at Finsbury Barnet, Sir Wm. Johnston, to Miss Maria Bacon.—On Tuesday, at Gloucester, Rear-Admiral Thornborough, to Miss Jeunes, daughter of Sir Edwin Jeunes.—Lately, at Chatham, Major Campbell, of the

Royal Marines, to Miss Catharine Mawby.—At Edinburgh, on the 14th inst. Lieut. Kinghorn, of the Navy, to Miss Mary Morton.

Death.—On the 11th inst. Lady Dundas, relict of the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart. and mother to Lord Dundas.—At Bath, John Hunter, Esq. a Director of the E. I. Company.

STOCKS.	FRI.	SAT.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.
BANK STOCK.	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	190	189	—	—	—
3 pr. C.R. An.	96	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per C. Con.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 pr. C. Con.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 pr. Ct. Ann.	—	—	—	—	—	—
BANK L. ANN.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
D+S. 1779 & 9	—	—	—	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 per Ct. 1797	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Omnium ... dis	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis	3 dis	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis

LONDON COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

AMSTERDAM, 11 6	2 us.	LEGHORN	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
D ^o , at sight	11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	NAPLES.....	42
ROTTERDAM	11 7	GENOA	46
HAMBURGH	84	VENICE, 51 livres piccole effective per £. ster.	—
ALTONA....	34 1	LISBON.....	67
PARIS 1 day	24 8	OPORTO.....	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
PARIS.....	24 12 2 us.	DUBLIN.....	12
BOURDEAUX,	24 13	BILBOA	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ D ^o
CADIZ	35 eff.	AGIO, bank on Hol. p.	—
MADRID ..	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ effective		

PRICES CURRENT IN LONDON.

Eng. Wheat prq. 42s. to 58s.	Hops per cwt. 120s to 273s.
Rye.....	35..39
Barley.....	24..28
Malt.....	40..46
Oats	16..24
Pease (white)....	40..43
Beans (horse)....	34..38
Fibrur per sack ..	40..49
Seconds.....	40..44
Coals per chal... 43..49	
	Hay per load.... 86..150
	Beef, per stone 4s. to 5s.
	Mutton 4s. od. to 5s. 6d.
	Veal 4s. od. to 5s. 4d.
	Pork.... 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
	Tallow
	4s. 2d.
	Avg. of Sugar pr-cw 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.
	Salt, per Bushel 13s. 10d.
	Bread 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d the Quar. Loaf.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

Under our Foreign head (p. 846), there will be found several interesting articles, on which we have not, at present, room to remark. One or two of the topics must, however, arrest our attention.

Intelligence from the Hague of the 14th of December contains some curious particulars respecting the French army in the free and Independent republic of Batavia. General Montrichard, it appears, whom the First Consul has sent into Holland to take the command of the French troops there, immediately after his arrival, informed the government of his intention to fix his headquarters at the Hague, into which he was about to march a garrison. This intimation (we are told) excited, in the Batavian government, much disagreeable surprise, as it had conceived the period to have arrived, when, according to the treaty, the troops were to be entirely withdrawn. It is further said, that the government has refused to recognize Montrichard as commander in chief of the French forces in

Holland; that the general has sent off to Paris, and that the event is waited for with great anxiety. An article, apparently of a later date, says, that the Batavian government has signified to the French Republic, that it cannot continue its pay to the French troops beyond the close of the present month.—The *treaty*, to which the poor Batavians allude, is the treaty of peace, between France and Holland; by the 17th article of which, it is stipulated as follows: “The French Republic shall “keep military possession (but with a “fixed number of troops agreed upon be-“tween the two nations); during the present “war only, of the places and positions, “which it shall be useful for her so to “keep for the defence of the country.”—If, therefore, we regard Holland as an independent country, this treaty has been grossly violated, on the part of France. Indeed, she has been in the violation of it, ever since the treaty of Amiens was signed; but, according to the doctrine, now laid down by her, and recognized, in fact, by our pusillanimous ministers, we have no right not only to interfere, but even to ask a question, upon the subject. Ceylon, which belonged (according to our own acknowledgement) to the Dutch, our ministers, those very ministers, whom Mr. Wilberforce thinks “too honest” to have any political intercourse with the powers of the continent; those too honest, those Richmond-Park ministers, by the very same act, in which they acknowledged Ceylon to be the property of the Dutch, received it from the hands of the French, as a good and valid cession. And, will these men dare to tell the Parliament and the nation, that they are going to war for the *independence* of Holland? Will they dare keep the Dutch colonies, or any part of them, because Holland is evidently a province of France? They some time ago blustered, and threatened to keep the Cape, Demerara, and Essequibo, (see Register, p. 701); but, it is now understood, that the Cape is gone, and our readers may be assured that the other Dutch colonies will soon follow.

Advices have been received in France (see p. 845), from Tobago and Guadalupe. The former was surrendered to the French General Sahuguet, on the 7th of October; and thus was consummated, on the part of the Richmond-Park ministry, a most scandalous breach of faith with the people of Tobago, who had a solemn promise from the government, that they never should be again given up to the French,

Relying upon this promise, they made uncommon exertions and uncommon sacrifices to assist, not only in the defence of their own island but in the seduction of the other French colonies, in return for which they have been shamefully abandoned, and, the far greater part of them, absolutely ruined. — From Guadalupe the intelligence is of no very interesting nature. It is well, however, to pay attention to it, as very much depends upon the situation of the French West-India colonies.

By a declaration made, on the 8th instant (see p. 844) to the Deputation at Ratisbon, that a negociation is still going on between France and the Emperor relative to the indemnities for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, it appears that His Imperial Majesty, has an humble hope, that the *mediators* (he certainly feels that they are *Dictators*) will admit the Grand-Duke and the Grand-Master of the Teutonic Order into the number of Electors, which, from *three*, would reduce the Protestant majority to *one*. This declaration includes also a hope, that certain Catholic voices will be admitted; but, were this granted, it would not prevent a Protestant majority in all the colleges.—In fact, the court of Vienna, though, like us, it still makes a shew of resistance, like us, is, in reality, softened, by an ignorant, a frivolous, a weak and pusillanimous, ministry, to any mould of submission. The very rumour of an alliance *with us* has, it seems, created a trepidation at Vienna, where, according to the Hamburg papers of the 10th instant, “a paragraph has been, by ‘the order of the court, inserted in the ‘Austrian journals, protesting that the ‘rumour of an alliance between the Em- ‘peror and Great-Britain, is totally void ‘of foundation.”—As we would say in Westminster Hall, a false, scandalous and malicious libel, conceived by certain journalists, not having the fear of God before their eyes, but being thereunto moved and instigated by the devil, in order to blast the good name of His Imperial Majesty, and to bring him into hatred and contempt. Good God! And is Great-Britain become, amongst nations, what the satyrist describes Anthony Pasquin to be amongst individuals: “a wretch whose acquaintance is ‘infamy, and whose touch is poison”? Is it, is it possible, that our once great and glorious country can, in the short space of eighteen months, have been brought into a state to justify this description! So, however, foreigners seem to think; at least, if the Hamburg news be authentic. And,

though we may wince under the lash, we have, I fear, no right to complain. Messrs. Fox and Wilberforce, the “too honest” supporters of the “too honest” Richmond-Park ministry, have, if they are not grossly misrepresented by the news-papers, openly accused the court of Vienna of breaking her engagements; and the former has even accused her of having, in the negotiations for peace, caused the expulsion of the King of Sardinia out of Italy, than which a more daring calumny never was uttered. But this is what France likes to see. To make all the nations in the world hate and despise us is a part of the means which she is employing for our final extirpation; and no man will serve her cause so effectually as he, who shall succeed in making an open breach with the court of Vienna. As to the King of Sardinia, he was, in fact, deserted by nobody so shamefully as by the “too honest” ministers. We took a spice and a sugar island, while we left him without a single mention of his name. We may, however, be obliged to do him justice at last. The foreign journals talk of an *indemnity* to be procured for him by Russia, France, and Great-Britain; and, it needs no supernatural intelligence to foresee, that the only part which the latter will have in the arrangement will be the *paying* part. In truth, we believe it to be the intention of the two “mediating” powers, to compel us, as in the case of the Stadholder, to refund, in behalf of the King of Sardinia, a portion of the worth of Ceylon and Trinidad, which, upon a recalculation appears to Buonaparté to be rather more than our share of the spoil! For our parts we always abhorred the idea of taking those islands, while the Queen of Portugal lost part of her dominions and the King of Sardinia almost the whole of his. We ought to be made to refund the worth of those islands (yea, to the uttermost farthing), and, that we shall, there is, we think, but very little doubt; nor should we be at all surprised, if, at the same time that Mr. Addington brings down a message respecting the Stadholder, he should signify that the same generous intentions are entertained with respect to His Sardinian Majesty.—Such ministers do the Consul “best service in the end: he, “like an ape, keeps them in the corner of “his jaw; first mouthed, to be last swal- “lowed: when he needs what you have “gleaned, it is but squeezing you, and, “spunge, you shall be dry again.”

The French official paper the *Maitre*, has fallen upon a new way of sending forth

its anathemas against this country. It being well known to be the *official journal* of the French government, has brought upon that government charges a little more direct than are, at sometimes, convenient to answer. For this reason, the *Moniteur* has lately copied, from the *Mercure de France*, such articles as it is thought advisable to circulate. This is, indeed, a mere subterfuge; for the *Moniteur*, being official, renders official whatever it adopts, whether of information or opinion. There is a notion prevails here, that the *Moniteur* is an official paper in no other way than are those papers, which are called *ministerial* ones, in this country; but, the case is very different; for the *Moniteur* has long had at its head a notification, that it is the *only official paper in France*: so that, in fact, it answers to the *London Gazette*, the words of which have ever been regarded as the words of the government. Having premised thus much, we should now proceed to comment at some length upon two articles, which have very lately reached us through the French official Gazette (one of which will be found in p. 848, and the other in our next sheet); but, for want of room, these comments must in part, be postponed till another opportunity. Some few points, however, must not be delayed.—The *Moniteur* (see p. 848) takes occasion, from what was said, or pretended to have been said, by Lord Grenville, or Mr. Thomas Grenville, respecting the journey of MR. MOORE to the Continent, to revive that exploded falsehood, the charge against the English government of having caused the assassination of Robejo^t and Bonnier at Rastadt, a charge most impudently preferred by the French for the infamous purpose of disguising their own bloody-minded perfidy. Perhaps, however, it is not correct to say, that they have *revived* this falsehood, seeing that they have never let it sleep. There is, in one of the picture rooms at Versailles, a design of a monument intended to be erected to the memory of Robejo^t and Bonnier, the two French plenipotentiaries, who were assassinated in the neighbourhood of Rastadt; and, upon a pedestal represented in this picture are these words: *Ils furent égorgés par des assassins soudoyés par le gouvernement Anglais.* And, it is while this audacious falsehood, this infamous libel, against our government, and our sovereign, is by the French government constantly kept in the eye of the world; it is at the same time, that the French official paper, styles our king the rewarder of assassins;

this is the time, that the ministers, the servants of that king, are prosecuting a writer for a jest on Buonaparté and his wife! — Mr. Addington, in reply to Dr. Laurence respecting the shame of passing over the French libels on His Majesty, is, by the news-papers, reported to have said, with his usual solemnity, that “he wished he ‘could shew to the learned and honourable ‘gentleman the *satisfactory explanation*, ‘which had taken place on that head;” but, that gentleman must, we think, be much less learned and infinitely less honourable than the world takes him to be, if those “*explanations*” would be satisfactory to him. No, no; while our government is making a *public* matter of a jest on Buonaparté and his wife; while Mr. Peltier is, for his jokes upon those people, to be brought into the Court of King’s Bench, and to be arraigned as a criminal; while this offence (real or not) of the English press against the rulers of France, is so to expose the offender and so to occupy the attention of the world; while the party offended is, in this case, to receive such ample and open justice; in the other case, when the British nation is libelled, when her ministers are publicly, and in the official Gazette of France, styled the employers, and their royal master the rewarder, of assassins; in this case, the matter is to be settled by an “*explanation*,” and that explanation so *secret*, too, as not to admit of being communicated to the Parliament!—But, why do we waste our time in exposures of this sort? There is no such thing as *exposing* the conduct of such people: it is so openly, so flagrantly, so bare-facedly mean and pusillanimous, they are so evidently resolved to sacrifice the honour and interest of the nation, whenever such a sacrifice appears necessary to the gratification of their own vanity and selfishness, the whole of their conduct is, in this respect, so odious in itself, that no picture, no caricature even, can come up to the original.

The other article, in the *Moniteur*, to which we have alluded, and which is too long for insertion in the present number, contains several things well worthy of remark; but, with one exception, we shall reserve them, till we have room to insert the whole of the article itself.—The point on which we, at present, think it necessary to say a few words, is an important one, as it relates to the description, said, by the *Moniteur*, to have been given of the Russians, by a statesman whose opinion must naturally be supposed to have a great and

extensive influence. The Moniteur puts into Mr. Windham's mouth, in the debate upon the address in answer to the king's speech, words which he never uttered. We shall quote the whole passage:—"It appears, that the commercial and financial system has not turned Mr. Windham's head. He could rather see his country in possession of more glory, and of fewer bank notes. With such sentiments which do so much honour to the human heart, Mr. Windham has nevertheless proved a dangerous minister to his country; because he is violent in his pursuits and not overguarded in his expressions. While drawing the picture of Europe, he has again offered insults to Russia, whom he should love; for in that empire, there are no funded debts, and great things are achieved without being instigated by a vote for public credit.—On this point he spoke as follows:—*Russia in her extreme dominions bordering upon Asia, presents nothing but a mass of rude, uncivilised barbarism, unworthy to be compared with the inhabitants of the French territory*—The Russians will not think themselves highly flattered by this compliment, and Mr. Windham must get into disgrace with all our philosophers who have proved, during the last century, that light broke upon us from the north."—Mr. Windham said no such thing, as will appear from the report of the Morning Post, which is universally allowed to have the best reports of any paper in London.—"With respect to the nature and situation of territory, Mr. Windham said, it might lay remote and detached, like that of Russia, which extends behind the north of Asia, and so cannot be brought into effect; and, as to population it might be timid and feeble, like the Asiatics, with whom we have been fighting; but was that the character of the people of France, or of the nations whom she had overthrown?" (*Morning Post, Nov. 25.*)

Is there any thing here insulting to Russia?—The object of this base misrepresentation is evident enough. The Moniteur surely forgets, when it gave, during the honeymoon of the peace of Amiens, a speech of Buonaparté, wherein it was said, that there were but two nations in Europe, worthy of being so called, *England and France*, and this, too, in the presence of the Russian, amongst other ambassadors. In the main, however, we are pleased at this trick of the Moniteur. It shews, that there is *one nation in Europe and one statesman in England* that Buonaparté is afraid of. It is infinitely his interest to cajole the former, if he can,

and not less his interest to keep the other from the British ministry, which he thinks (and far be it from us to say that he is mistaken) he shall always be able to do, by giving this degraded nation to understand, that he does not approve of him for a minister.—It is truly curious to see with what harmony the Moniteur, the same Moniteur that calls our king a *rewarder of assassins*, chimes in, with respect to Mr. Windham, with the cant of the ministers and their adherents:—"With such sentiments, which do so much honour to the human heart, Mr. Windham would nevertheless be a dangerous minister, because he is violent in his suits and not overguarded in his expressions,"—So says the Moniteur, the infamous Moniteur, who accuses our government of having paid for the assassination at Rastadt, and so says the True Briton (see Register, p. 227). "Mr. Windham is *sans peur et sans reproche*, but he pushes things to extremes, and is not a safe politician."—Wonderful harmony! It has only to be continued, on both sides of the water, for another year or two, and this nation will receive the chastisement which is justly due to its incorrigible cullibility.—"Unguarded in his expressions!" This is the cant, the cookoo cant, of a crowd, a mob, of miserable creatures, whose only pretension to prudence consists in their never having, in the whole course of their lives, uttered or conceived, one bold or brilliant thought.—But, as if the Moniteur had left its business unperformed, the Morning Post, in its comments on the French article, makes Mr. Windham a party with Mr. Dundas and Lord Grenville in the system of *making war for Sugar Islands*, while the text accuses him of *making war for glory*. Either text or comment must be false; but, in our opinion the text is far the most correct of the two. We do not believe that the selfish policy of making war merely for the sake of commerce was ever adopted by Lord Grenville; and, as to Mr. Windham, the whole course of his conduct proves, that he has always preferred wars of principles to wars of profit, the support of the royalists in France to the capture of islands, and that he has ever thought, as he now thinks, the glory of the country, rightly understood, not the least valuable of its possessions, an opinion which is at this moment most amply and strikingly verified.

The French papers tell us, that the Duchy of Parma and its dependencies are to be given to the King of Etruria, that is to the family of Spain, in exchange for the Floridas; and, it is said, that ministers have re-

ceived certain intelligence, that Cochin has been ceded to France by the Dutch.—But, we must first shew our readers what the ministers themselves say on this subject. “Our pre-eminence [in riches] we have every reason to believe, is regarded with an envious and malignant eye; and we have no doubt but that, even under the mask of peace, means may be used to sap the foundations of our commercial greatness, upon which, it has been justly observed, our political existence now essentially depends. The present has been admitted by all parties in parliament, with the solitary exception of Mr. Fox, to be a period big with danger; that it is so, no man in his senses can for a moment doubt. The address and firmness of our ministry may avert war for a while, but it is too much to say that France will, under her PRESENT GOVERNMENT, abstain from giving frequent occasions both of jealousy and alarm. That the Chief Consul is bent upon disturbing our sovereignty in India, has been long proved from his actions, and is now pretty generally believed. His expedition to Egypt had that principally for its end; and his eye is still fixed upon it with a steady perseverance. He is attempting every thing, even now, to facilitate, at some future period, and that, perhaps, not very distant, the accomplishment of his views, and it behoves us to watch his every movement with the most scrutinizing attention. It has been stated from the Hague, that since Lord Whitworth's arrival at Paris, the embarkation of French troops for Louisiana, which was to take place in the Dutch ports, has been countermanded. We think this extremely probable, because we can readily conceive it was a measure which our ambassador was likely to be instructed to remonstrate against and oppose, and we sincerely hope it is true; but, if the accounts received by the French papers last night be correct, the views of the consular government are not bounded by one acquisition in the same quarter. It is now said, that Spain has been required to cede the Floridas to France, on condition of which the Duchies of Parma and Plaisance are to be united to the kingdom of Etruria, and if not, to the Italian republic. It is almost needless to observe, that if the bait offered to the court of Spain is not great enough to induce a compliance, the influence of France in that cabinet can enforce it as a demand. It has likewise been stated, from a respectable quarter, that Cochin has been given up to France by the Dutch. It is true His Majesty's

ministers have not officially learnt this circumstance, but that does not lessen its probability. At peace with the French republic, are we thus to be doomed to witness a perpetual succession of encroachments, against which, we presume, remonstrances will on our part be made? Are we to come, period after period, to the verge of hostility, and then to be soothed with explanations, which may be no sooner made than the occasion of them may be repeated? We think too highly, both of the discernment and the spirit of our ministers, to suppose for a moment that they would thus compromise the honour of their country, by descending to such mean submission. Buonaparte may cut and carve on the continent as he pleases—there seems no power existing in Europe to prevent him from giving full scope to the dictates of his towering ambition there; but when he thinks of extending his empire on the other side of the Atlantic, or to the shores of India, he must be sensible, we should suppose, of the necessity of obtaining the concurrence and assent of the British government; and it must strike him, that these transfers of property, and bargains of exchange, are not likely to meet with our approbation, more especially as the equivalent, if such it may be called, to be given on his part, has been illegally obtained.—Amongst the subjects of discussion at Paris, of which we conceive there must be many, Malta will doubtless form a very leading and important one. We perceive with satisfaction, however, from the proceedings in the House of Commons last night, that the laws relative to its trade and its geographical situation are to be renewed, a pledge that it will not be immediately, or without due consideration, ceded. The material changes indeed that have taken place in the political situation of Europe, and that are projected and carrying into effect in other quarters of the globe, would, in our opinion, fully warrant us in permanently retaining it. The French government may say, that that would be a violation of the treaty of Amiens; but in how many instances has it been already grossly violated by France?”

We regret, that the narrowness of our limits prevents us from remarking, at any considerable length, upon this article, which appeared in the True Briton and the Sun of the 17th instant, and which our readers may be assured came from the offices in Downing Street.—What! is “our pre-eminence” [in riches] really, then, “regarded with an envious and malicious eye by the Chief Consul”?

Why, we said it would. We remarked, no longer ago than last week (p. 795), that Mr. Addington's statements, which had so charmed the patriots of 'Change Alley, would make a good deal of *mauvais sang* at St. Cloud.—Is the Consul, indeed, “*bent upon our destruction in India*”? Has he, in good sooth, “already, in many instances, *violated the treaty of Amiens*”? And do the ministers, do those who, the public prints inform us, are feasting off the presents received from Buonaparté, do these men acknowledge all this in their demi-official paper?—But, where is the wonder that Buonaparté should receive *Cochin* from the Dutch, and what right has the ministers to complain of it? Has he not as much right to obtain a Dutch colony from the *Dutch themselves*, as we had to obtain a Dutch colony *from him*? And is not his title as valid? And, as to the *Floridas*, were not the ministers told, over and over again, that the French would have those colonies; that those colonies must go with Louisiana? And, again we ask, upon what principle, upon what pretext, they, who made the treaty of Amiens, they who, both in their public speeches and their public acts, have recognised the doctrine of *non-interference in the affairs of other nations*, upon what pretext will they attempt to intermeddle in a transaction between France and Spain? “Suppose,” (said Mr. Windham, in his Speech of the 4th Nov. 1801), “suppose France, by an arrangement with that *independent power* Spain, ‘should obtain the cession of the Spanish Settlements in America (which would be in violation of no treaty), would you consider that as an occasion for war?”—Here is the case precisely foreseen. This question is now to be answered by the “safe politicians,” the “prudent ministers,” who, in spite of their blustering, will answer it in the negative; and, Mr. Fox, ci-devant counsellor of their sovereign, and now their counsellor and supporter, will say, that the obtaining of the Floridas is, on the part of France, only another little start in the pleasant and inoffensive “*rivalité of commerce*.” Thus it is that the nation will be lulled.

But, of all astonishing things, the most astonishing is, that Lord Whitworth (while his Duchess, and her Grace the Duchess of Gordon, are, by way of parenthesis, crouching at the feet of Mistress Buonaparté), should be directed to remonstrate against, and oppose the embarkation of French troops

for Louisiana! Not only did the ministers, before the conclusion of the definitive treaty, know that this colony was ceded to France by Spain; but they and their partisans, (particularly Lord Hawkesbury, the Master of the Rolls, and General Maitland,) contended, that the cession was a thing for *this country to rejoice at!*—As to the effect, however, of the remonstrance of Lord Whitworth, it has, it seems, been much about the same as that of the famous remonstrance in favour of Switzerland; that is, it has, if any thing, accelerated the operations which it was meant to put a stop to; for the intelligence from the Hague, of the 14th instant, informs us, that General Victor was hourly expected there, on his way to Helvoetsluys, there to embark with the troops for Louisiana, on board of Dutch transports, without touching, as was intended, at Dunkirk, or anywhere else; but to proceed directly to New Orleans.—So much for the “*mixture of firmness and conciliation*;” so much for the operation of what Lord Temple happily termed, “the most nauseous mixture that ever poor nation was drenched withal.”

One word on *trade and commerce*.—The people in the city begin to discover, that Mr. Addington's financial and commercial statement will not bear a close examination; and, the state of the West-India colonies, as described by the West-Indians, in the late debate on the sugar duties, is that of *irretrievable ruin*, if something effective be not done for them. The new *drawbacks*, as they are called, but, properly speaking, *bounties*, must amount to about £150,000 or £200,000 a year, as a further payment on account of the peace; and this expense will only end with the end of our great importation of that article of produce, that is, with the loss of a very great part of our colonial trade, involving our manufactures and navigation, in their several degrees of misfortune, if not actually diminishing them on the whole balance of our trade, yet by their defalcation in that quarter, preventing their general increase. It was on the diminution of the West-India and North American trade that the opposers of the peace particularly dwelt as the first, and only *immediate*, injury to our commerce and navigation.

To CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.—Mr. WILBERFORCE will be so good as to wait one more week.—The Post-Office shall be attended to without delay.